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DAILY REPORT

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ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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TIRANA SCORES U.S.-SOVIET PRESENCE IN MEDITERRANEAN

AU161959Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary: "Mediterranean, a Center of Rivalry Between the Two Superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union"]

[Text] It is reported that another Soviet warship from the Black Sea, this time a submarine of the Tango class, passed through the Bosphorus Strait last Sunday and headed for the Mediterranean. It has been reported that the Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean numbers some 64 various warships; including cruisers, destroyers, submarines and so forth.

Because of its important strategic position, the Mediterranean has constantly been at the center of attention of the two imperialist superpowers: The United States and the Soviet Union. This great attention is reflected by the large naval presence of the United States and the Soviet Union in that area, where both superpowers have concentrated hundreds of varied warships which cruise hither and thither in the Mediterranean Sea.

In bitter rivalry in this strategic area, just as in other important areas of the world, and in accordance with their hegemonic plans, the U.S. imperialists and the Soviet social imperialists intend to besiege the Mediterranean with military bases and by striking mainstays. At present there are about 200 U.S. military centers in the Mediterranean. In Italy alone the United States, together with its NATO instrument, has 55 military support points, missile bases, radar equipment, military airfields and nuclear weapons. The Soviet social imperialists are also sparing no efforts to increase their military presence, this being reflected in the increase of the number of warships cruising in the Mediterranean and their courtesy calls to the coastal countries of the Mediterranean area.

The various naval exercises which the two superpowers hold in the Mediterranean also show the aggressive and warmongering activity of the two superpowers in the Mediterranenan area. The United States and the Soviet Union have carried out a large number of naval exercises in the Mediterranean, thus further improving their aggressive military tactics and equipment.

By their large military presence in the Mediterranean, the two superpowers are trying to exert pressure on and blackmail the coastal countries, the aim being to influence the policy of these countries according to their hegemonistic and expansionist plans. The American and Soviet military activity is especially increased in areas around the Mediterranean countries when tension occurs, there is a change of situations, and so forth. [Words indistinct] that the two superpowers are trying to exploit these situations, take advantage of them, interfere in the internal affairs of other [countries] and (?determine) solutions in conformity with their imperialist interests.

This kind of military warmongering activity by the two superpowers has nothing in common with the aspirations of the peoples of the Mediterranean countries for genuine freedom and independence. On the contrary, this kind of activity serves the American and Soviet intentions to keep the Mediterranean countries under their control and dictate the policy of these countries according to their imperialist needs. This kind of imperialist U.S. and Soviet policy is fraught with dangerous consequences for the freedom and independence of the peoples of the Mediterranean area.

SHAH OF IRAN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

AU161418Y Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA)--The Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamer arrived on a four-day official visit here today at the invitation of Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

This is the shah's third visit to Bulgaria and the first visit abroad this year.

The shahanshah is accompanied by Empress Farah Pahlavi.

According to schedule, the two heads of state will have official talks only tomorrow morning, but all matters of interest will be probably further discussed during their tour of the country. The possibilities for further development of the wide economic contacts of Bulgaria and Iran are supposed to be the major topic of discussion. Last year's bilateral trade reached 125 million dollars.

A special train will take Mr Todor Zhivkov and the shah to Plovdiv tomorrow afternoon. They are scheduled to fly to Varna from there and to attend horse races organized in their honour in the vicinities of this Black Sea city. Visits of resort complexes, industrial enterprises and an agro-industrial complex are also put on schedule.

Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi is accompanied by the Iranian foreign minister, Mr 'Ali Khal'atbari, and other officials.

Leaders Greet Shah

AU161955Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Summary] The Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and his wife arrived today in Bulgaria, at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman. At Sofia airport, which was decorated with the two countries' flags, their imperial highnesses were cordially greeted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, and Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova. The following persons were also at the airport: Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, and Vladimir Bonev; Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; Grigor Stoichkov and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Nikola Manolov, secretary of the State Council; members of the State Council and ministers. The two countries' ambassadors were also at the airport.

After the playing of the two countries' anthems and the presenting of military honors the delegates proceeded to Sofia where they were cordially greeted by Sofia citizens.

"In the afternoon His Imperial Highness Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Her Imperial Highness Farah Pahlavi laid a wreath at the common grave in the Freedom Park."

"Later Their Imperial Highnesses Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Farah Pahlavi received the chiefs of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia. The Iranian minister of foreign affairs and ambassador to Bulgaria attended the meeting."

Zhivkov Hosts Dinner

AU161905Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Text] Tonight at the Boyana residence Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave an official dinner in honor of His Imperial Majesty the Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and Her Imperial Majesty Farah Pahlavi. The following comrades attended the dinner: Petur Mladenov; Petur Tanchev; Stanko Todorov; Tano Tsolov; Krustyu Trichkov; Peko Takov; Vladimir Bonev; Lyudmila Zhivkova; deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers.

Zhivkov, Shah Speak

AU161915Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Report on official dinner given in Sofia on 16 May by Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, in honor of the shahanshah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, and Empress Farah Pahlavi]

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA)--The president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, today expressed his satisfaction with the state of Bulgaro-Iranian economic relations and spoke optimistically about their future development. "The material conditions for the realization of our desire for still broader cooperation are also at hand", he added at the official dinner he gave here for the Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Empress Farah Pahlavi.

The Bulgarian head of state pointed out that the realistic approach and the efforts made by the two sides had led to making economic cooperation more varied. According to him, the positive experience accumulated in long-term contracting in trade, in industrial cooperation and in the joint transport company provides solid prerequisites for the further ascending development of Bulgaro-Iranian economic, scientific and technological cooperation. "At the last sessions of the joint Bulgaro-Iranian committee and the sub-commissions set up to it a number of new, interesting ideas and projects were set forth by both sides, the successful realization of which will to a still larger extent fill the mutual advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran with concrete content", Mr Zhivkov said.

At the same time he pointed out that the further improvement of the political climate and the securing of lasting peace in the world are necessary conditions for the unimpeded development of international economic cooperation. "The most important and urgent task in this respect is with the joint efforts of all states--small and big--to take immediate steps for the discontinuation of the arms race and to obtain concrete results in the sphere of disarmament. The question of the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons for mass annihilation and in particular the manufacture of such a weapon as the neutron bomb assumes particular topicality in the present conditions of a strong expansion of the scientific and technological revolution", Mr Zhivkov stated.

He pointed out that Bulgaria is in favour of full and general disarmament under effective international control, while supporting all others, though partial, measures directed to the lowering of military tension.

"We appreciate the policy pursued by Iran of peaceful co-existence between states with different public [as received] systems, a confirmation of which are your relations of friendship and active mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries", the Bulgarian head of state said.

He set forth the fundamental principles of Bulgaria's foreign policy aimed at the preservation and consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world. Mr Zhivkov paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East, stressing the need for a comprehensive settlement of the conflict. In his view this could be achieved solely through the resumption of the Geneva peace conference with the participation also of the PLO. "Only at this authoritative forum could the cardinal problems of the Arab-Israeli conflict such as the complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, observance of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up their independent state, guaranteeing the independent national development of all the states in that area, including also the state of Israel, be solved in a comprehensive manner", Mr Zhivkov said.

He pointed out that Bulgaria treats with respect the many-sided achievements of the Iranian people and the successes in the fulfillment of the 6th five-year plan for the development of Iran.

In reply the shahanshah noted that the historical ties between the people of the two countries today assume a new kind and significance through the broad economic and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Iran. "This cooperation is based on sincerity, mutual understanding and observance of the national interests, irrespective of the differences in the political, economic and social systems of the two countries", he emphasized, indicating the positive results of Bulgaro-Iranian cooperation so far.

Mohammad Reza Pahlavi endorsed Mr Zhivkov's view that the existence of an atmosphere of peace and understanding is a necessary prerequisite for the successful fulfillment of all the national tasks. In the shah's opinion the consolidation of peace is the duty of all the peoples and governments and demands the making of genuine, honest and sincere efforts.

"In this respect the policy of our country is clear and unambiguous. We have repeatedly stated that we are adherents of complete disarmament under international control, but we will welcome any individual step in this direction", he added.

The Iranian head of state declared that he hoped that the efforts to achieve international disarmament will be crowned with success, elaborating that until this wish is realized, Iran cannot neglect and cannot fail to maintain an appropriate defensive power.

Dealing with the situation in the Middle East, he stated that "The only solution to the problem rests in the implementation of the resolution of the UN Security Council for withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people". In his view the continuation of the hostile and tense atmosphere in the area raised new difficulties to the attainment of peace.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VISITING FRELIMO MINISTER

AU161419Y Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 16 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received the visiting here member of the Standing Political Committee of the CC of the FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) Party, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the economic commission of the party, member of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and minister of development and economic planning of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Mr Santos, who is chairman of the Mozambique side of the Bulgaro-Mozambique commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation, is on [a] visit here in the head of a delegation who came to take part in the 1st session of the commission.

Mr Todor Zhivkov was informed of the work of the session and of the achieved agreements on cooperation in different spheres of the national economies of the two countries.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere the possibilities for expanding the economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Mozambique were discussed.

LILOV ADDRESSES GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU161945Y Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Text] Athens, May 16 (BTA correspondent)--At the 10th Congress of the Greek Communist Party (GCP) [Exterior] which is sitting here, Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, read the greetings message on behalf of the CC of the BCP and its first secretary, Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the Greek communists.

It is emphasized in the greetings message that the Bulgarian communists [have] known the GCP well as a reliable party of scientific socialism, as a party which for nearly 6 decades has been steadily and tirelessly fighting for the workers' interests, for peace, democracy and socialism.

Reared by the working class, deep-rooted in the whole people, the GCP has always held high the flag of freedom and national independence. Its historical contribution to national resistance for preserving the honour and winning the freedom of Greece, for raising the prestige of the Greek people in the eyes of the Europe fighting against fascism, is indelible. The GCP was that political force which uncompromisingly opposed the military dictatorship established in April of 1967, the message (?reads).

By the congress documents and the discussions on them the GCP once again convincingly appears as a mature Marxist-Leninist party, which creatively applies the general regularities to the specific conditions and historical traditions of Greece.

The 10th GCP Congress is a new bright manifestation of the truth that the party and its leadership, headed by the faithful son of the Greek people, the prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement, the deeply respected by all of us Kharilaos Florakis, unflinchingly stand on the principles of proletarian internationalism, that the GCP is a reliable and true detachment of the international working class.

Mr Lilov acquainted the participants in the congress with the achievements of the P.R. [People's Republic] of Bulgaria in building up the developed socialism. On her road to a developed socialist society, Mr Lilov said, Bulgaria is not alone. Her foreign policy is based on the indestructible friendship and closest cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The BCP works steadfastly towards consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Stress was laid in the greetings message that the BCP attaches special attention to the goodneighbourly relations with all the Balkan countries and notes with satisfaction the positive development of Bulgaro-Greek relations. Mr Lilov said: "We very highly appreciate the creating climate of mutual trust and cooperation between our neighbouring peoples--an invaluable wealth which has to be kept and multiplied". In this connection Mr Lilov pointed out that the GCP is among the most ardent partisans of understanding and goodneighbourly relations between the P.R. of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece. To this noble cause, he said, the relations between the BCP and the GCP serve. "If today the views of our two parties stand out with their (?ideals) on all matters, if they are pure, sincere and fraternal, this is because these relations have been built on the intransient principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism", the leader of the Bulgarian delegation concluded.

NEW AGRICULTURE MINISTER ADDRESSES COLLEGIUM

AU161528Y Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 10 May 78 p 2 AU

[BTA report: "Decisive Change in Agriculture and Food Industry"]

[Excerpt] The collectives of the national agro-industrial complex must make a decisive change in their work. They must reorganize their work in the light of the decisions adopted by the national party conference, they must accomplish their topical tasks with more vigor, ambition and creative spirit, and thus contribute their great share to the improvement of the people's material well-being. Thus they will be capable of summing up the more important conclusions drawn yesterday at the session of the expanded collegium of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. The implementation of the plan for the first quarter of the year and for the first 4 months of 1978 was discussed. The opportunities for overcoming the shortcomings that have been allowed to occur were discussed in detail and with an analytical approach. The main trends of forthcoming work were outlined in the spirit of the national party conference.

Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture and food industry, stressed that the workers' collectives must now mobilize all their efforts to uncover all reserves that will insure a successful implementation of the annual plan.

BRIEFS

TSOLOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on 15 May attended a meeting of the BCP Blagoevgrad Okrug aktiv at which the tasks of the okrug party organization springing from the decisions of the BCP national conference were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 15 May 78 AU]

MIKHAYLOV'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED--Ivan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, on 15 May attended a meeting of the Kyustendil Okrug party organization aktiv, at which the tasks of the okrug springing from the BCP national conference decisions were discussed. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 15 May 78 AU]

DELEGATION TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION NAMED

LD161920Y Prague CTK in English 1719 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 16 CETEKA--Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will head the Czechoslovak delegation at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, to be held in New York from May 23 to June 28.

The delegation, which also includes Deputy Foreign Minister Milos Vejvoda and the Czechoslovak UN delegate Ilja Hulinsky, was named by the Czechoslovak Government today.

KABRHELOVA ADDRESSES MOSCOW MEETING OF WIDF

LD161930Y Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 16, CETEKA--The session of the Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] Council, which opened here on May 15, was addressed today by head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Marie Kabrhelova.

Marie Kabrhelova stressed the growth of the federation's prestige in the world and said it is an important social force actively participating in the solution of problems of the present-day world.

The Czechoslovak women's movement regards the struggle for peace, for banning the production of the neutron weapons and disarmament as important goals of its work, Mrs Kabrhelova said, and spoke with appreciation of the Soviet Union's peace policy and Leonid Brezhnev's peace proposals.

Mrs Kabrhelova spoke of the successes achieved in giving women an equal status with men in Czechoslovakia, and noted that only socialism can give women a status they deserve in the society.

INDRA GREETS SFRY'S MARKOVIC ON REELECTION

LD162334Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Dragoslav Markovic on his reelection as president of the SFRY Assembly.

HOFFMANN, BRITISH ENVOY DISCUSS TU COOPERATION

LD162305Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, today received Peter John Ellison Male, the British ambassador at his own request. The subject of their discussion was cooperation between the Czechoslovak and British trade union movements, in particular in connection with the coming visit to Britain by an official delegation of the Central Trade Union Council.

EXTRADITION OF HIJACKERS OFFICIALLY REQUESTED

LD161644Y Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 16, CETEKA--Czechoslovakia today officially asked the Federal Republic of Germany to extradite to Czechoslovakia the hijackers of the Czechoslovak IL-18 plane which was forced to land in Frankfurt-am-Main on May 10, 1978. The request was made in a note handed to the FRG ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Juergen Diesel, who was summoned to the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry today. The Federal Foreign Ministry demands in the note that FRG authorities extradite without delay the hijackers of this plane, Josef Katrincak, Anna Katrincakova and Radomir Sebesta to Czechoslovakia for prosecution on charges of threatening the safety of the plane. Warrants for arrest, issued by the Prague 2 Court, are attached to the note.

The culprits threatened to detonate a plastic bomb with the intention to gain control of the plane, flying on the Prague-Brno route, and committed a crime. The request for their extradition is in full harmony with the international practice, with the relevant convention concluded in the Hague on December 16, 1970 to which Czechoslovakia as well as the FRG are parties, as well as the convention on suppressing (?unlawful) acts threatening the safety of civil aviation concluded in Montreal on September 23, 1971.

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN SCORES SUDETEN GERMAN RALLY

LD162030Y Prague CTK in English 1726 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 16, CETEKA--The professional revanchists who lead the Sudeten German Landsmannschaft and present themselves as champions of freedom are people who in the Nazi times took an active part in the destruction of the Czechoslovak state, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today in a statement on the Sudeten German rally in Nuremberg, May 13-15.

The statement pointed out that the main speaker at the rally, professional revanchist Walter Becher, is a former official of the Henlein party and deputy of Hitler's Reichstag. He voiced a non-existent claim for compensation for the property of the so-called Sudeten Germans whose transfer from Czechoslovakia was carried out on the basis of the Potsdam decision of the victorious powers.

The statement said that such unrealistic demands only instigate chauvinism and poison [the] international atmosphere. This makes the presence at the rally of West German political personalities, headed by Bavarian Minister-President Goppel, especially astounding, the statement said, adding that Czechoslovakia intends to continue deepening its cooperation and developing its relations with the FRG in the spirit of the treaty on mutual relations, of December 11, 1973, in the interest of both countries and peaceful coexistence in Europe.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO LISBON--Prague, May 14, CETEKA--A study delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee left for Lisbon today at the invitation of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation is headed by Julius Varga, departmental head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee. [Prague CTK in English 1743 GMT 14 May 78 LD]

HOFFMANN DELEGATION LEAVES CONGO FOR TUNISIA

LD162245Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1850 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Brazzaville--(ADN correspondent) The GDR military delegation headed by GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann ended its 5-day official visit to the People's Republic of the Congo on Monday. In the early hours of Tuesday morning it left for Tunisia.

During its stay in the Congo the GDR delegation inspected army, air force and navy units. It had official talks with a military delegation headed by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, first deputy chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor (PCT) and minister of defense.

On Monday evening, at the end of the visit to the people's republic, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann gave a reception in the army club of the Brazzaville garrison, during the course of which Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann and Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso exchanged toasts, in which they expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit. It has contributed to the deepening of trustful cooperation between the SED and the PCT, the friendly relations between the two countries and cooperation between the national people's armies of the two states, they said.

Tunis Reportage

For Tunis reportage on Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann's visit to Tunisia, see the North Africa section of the 17 May issue of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW PRC ENVOY; GREETINGS EXCHANGED

LD162005Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received at the seat of the Council of State the newly appointed ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the GDR, Chen Tung, for a visit on his assumption of office. The ambassador conveyed greetings from the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, Yeh Chien-ying, which were returned by Erich Honecker.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN BELGIUM ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD161340Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer today arrived on an official visit to Belgium. Talks with his host, Belgium's Foreign Minister Henri Simonet, will begin this afternoon. These are the third official talks to be conducted at the foreign ministerial level between the GDR and Belgium. During the stay in Brussels Foreign Minister Fischer will also have talks with Prime Minister Tindemans and the presidents of the two parliamentary chambers. He will also be received by King Baudouin.

Fischer, Simonet Begin Talks

LD161610Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1438 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was this afternoon cordially welcomed in Brussels by his Belgian counterpart, Henri Simonet. Official talks between the GDR and Belgium delegations then began in the Belgian Foreign Ministry.

The international problems encompassing the continuation of detente in the context of the Helsinki final act play an important part in the talks. Also included is the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

An intensive exchange of views is being held on the development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Belgium. Both parties to the talks are taking into account the fact that, for example, the economies of the two countries hold many opportunities for the supplementation of one another to their mutual benefit and for the promotion of trade.

GENERAL KESSLER OUTLINES WARSAW PACT TASKS

DW161241Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 12 May 78 DW

[Interview by moderator Kurt Kraus and journalists Heinz Brittsche and Bernd (Skubin) with Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy GDR defense minister, in the feature "Journalists Asking Questions"--recorded]

[Text] [Kraus] Good evening dear listeners. Aspects of military policy will be the subject of today's program. In the name of Heinz Brittsche and Bernd (Skubin) I am most cordially welcoming Gen Heinz Kessler. Our guest is the GDR deputy minister for national defense and chief of the main staff. His answers naturally will be given in his function as deputy defense minister. The starting point of our questions will be the forthcoming Warsaw Pact anniversary. On 14 May the socialist military coalition will be 23 years old. My first question to you, comrade minister, would be: What do you consider the essential result of the coalition's work up to the present and how can this work be incorporated in the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session on disarmament?

[Answer] As we know, the establishment of the NATO bloc in 1949 preceded the foundation of the Warsaw Pact. From the point of view of peaceful mankind there existed no reason at all to set up such a NATO bloc of the imperialist states. The announcements of this bloc and the policy of the imperialist states and particularly of the FRG indicated that they wanted to annul the results of World War II. In other words: The danger of an imperialist aggression was created again. For this reason, the question had to be asked in 1955: How can the socialist states protect and if necessary defend themselves against such a possible attack?

[Question] Particularly because the FRG was admitted into NATO in 1955, in early May?

[Answer] Quite right, quite right. This is why the Warsaw Pact was set up in 1955 together with the respective military instrumentalities. If in 1978 you ask: Did the Warsaw Pact and its military organization fulfill the task it set for itself--to avoid an aggression and contribute to preserving peace for the peoples of Europe--this question can be answered affirmatively. The socialist states united in the Warsaw Pact succeeded--thanks to their political, economic and military possibilities--in keeping the imperialist forces united in the NATO bloc from implementing their aggressive plans. In this way the military forces of the Warsaw Pact contributed to: A, the fact that the fraternal socialist states could, logically and with great success, implement their campaigns to build socialism, as we know, and B, that peace was preserved for the peoples of Europe. The establishment of the Warsaw Pact and the activities undertaken by the fraternal socialist states naturally brought great influence to bear on all other progressive and peace-loving forces--they activated these forces. Together with the fraternal socialist states, the progressive force in Europe and in the world were successful in preserving peace for 33 years.

When the question was asked about connections with the forthcoming UN General Assembly special session, (?it must be said) that the efforts of the fraternal socialist states to bring about this conference developed due to the basic policy of the Warsaw Pact states of doing whatever they can to preserve peace.

The UN General Assembly special session doubtlessly will contribute to the development of new activities by the people of the entire world which will contribute to the achievement of new progress in the fight for peace and in the fight for the security of the people.

[Question] Comrade minister, you are touching on dialectics here, dialectics between our efforts aimed at achieving a high defense ability and our efforts aimed at disarmament. What real possibilities do you see with a view to arms limitation and disarmament?

[Answer] I think that the 33 years that have passed since 1945 have supplied evidence of the fact that it is possible to push back the forces of aggression--the forces which are interested in armament and make money from it. I think that sufficient evidence exists to indicate that the concentration of all progressive forces would permit making new steps and achieving new results in order to preserve peace for the peoples.

Where do I get that optimism from? First, the socialist states--the fraternal socialist states--as we know all have great plans of building socialism and communism in their countries and of improving the life of man. They can do that only in peacetime. That activates the people in the fraternal socialist countries to multiply their energy in the fight for peace. I believe that the people who have liberated themselves from colonialism and the former colonies that have become independent states have a fundamental interest in preserving peace. This alone will give them a possibility of overcoming the cruel heritage of colonialism in order to advance to new shores, so to speak, in the interest of improving the life of their people. This is a great strength aimed at implementing the will of mankind to maintain peace.

I also believe that the working people in capitalist countries have a fundamental interest in preserving peace. War for them would not mean elimination of unemployment; it would not mean for them the elimination of the social antagonism which exists in their countries; it would mean the destruction of what they possess and what they have achieved through their work. For them it would mean that they would be unable to find a way leading out of the misery in which millions of unemployed people live.

I would like to touch on one more problem: The agitators in imperialist states often argue in a very skillful way that there would be even more unemployed if arms production were to be stopped. This is, however, plain swindle and deceit. Everybody knows that the needs of man in capitalist states have not been satisfied. Everybody knows that if the means that are squandered and used up in the arms industry had been used for satisfying the needs of man, many social problems could have been solved.

For all these reasons I believe that there are sufficient potentials and forces which, once they have been mobilized and concentrated, would be in a position to halt those who are interested in a military conflict. I would like to go even one step further. I also believe that among the ruling classes of imperialist states, that is, among the bourgeoisie, there are enough realistically-thinking forces which understand very well that they would not gain anything in a military conflict.

This is why we are firmly convinced that it ought to be possible--if all forces are concentrated in all fields, as I said--to avoid and hinder the war that the most aggressive forces are aiming for.

[Question] Comrade colonel general, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states have made about 100 detente, arms limitation and disarmament proposals. Many of them could not be implemented. This was obviously due to the approach of the NATO states. I do not just have in mind the rejection of disarmament suggestions but also the armament race, as such, in Europe. What is the purpose of that? Are there perhaps any new accents?

[Answer] What you say is correct. The ratio of forces that has developed and that presently exists is the reason why the most reactionary forces of imperialism cannot do what they want. The strength of the socialist camp--as manifested by the Warsaw Pact--and the activity of the peace movement in the entire world, has set up certain barriers making it most difficult for them to tear down these barriers, so to speak. So they would like to change the balance of forces--the military balance of forces--to their advantage. In other words: With the development of new terrible arms, such as the neutron bomb, other atomic means and chemical weapons, they try to gain preponderance in order to force the socialist forces--the forces of peace--from a position of military strength to (?yield) to their demands that consist, among other things, of changing the results of World War II. They consist, among other things, of repulsing the fight of the people who struggle for national independence and social freedom, and they also consist of many more (?things).

Since they cannot achieve that under the present ratio of forces they want to achieve it through the socialist community. Therefore, we cannot allow this ratio of forces to be subjected to such a change as is demanded by the imperialists. I would like to add that, for this reason, there exist such great problems and difficulties in the Vienna negotiations. We, the fraternal socialist countries, suggest a binding disarmament quota for all in regard to personnel, units or troops--including arms and equipment--in order to achieve a lower level of the presently existing potential of both blocs. The NATO states suggest a form of disarmament that would commit the fraternal socialist states to disarm considerably more in order to change the ratio of forces, as I said before.

[Question] Comrade minister, the aim is just one side of it. The other one is the means NATO applies to achieve its aims. You pointed out the neutron weapon and other instruments. I would like to extend that a bit. How can one think in terms of such weapons? What kind of thinking is that?

[Answer] The responsible people in the NATO states believe that they can produce such means, equipment and arms by exploiting all of the scientific-technical achievements that supposedly will give them a great technological lead, and that will permit them to achieve within a short time such a superiority, or, in other words, such a change of the ratio of forces. In doing this they want to frighten the peoples and the socialist states. In threatening with these weapons they indicate that you do not accept their conditions, they will also produce and station them in the FRG, as Strauss demanded, for instance. In such a way they want to force the socialist states to accept their demand to disarm in an unequal way, and to suggest to the people in capitalist states that the fight for peace and against armament is useless, because the armament monopolies and the military the monopolies have appointed are doing what they want in any case.

I would like to quote the following example in order to illustrate that this is not the case: Perhaps someone will remember that when the Americans were dropping atomic bombs on Japanese towns, they held a monopoly in atomic arms, so to speak. At the same moment they began to try dictating their conditions to the socialist states.

With the present scientific-technical state of knowledge it was only a matter of a brief historic phase until the Soviet Union, for instance, was in a position to dispose of the same possibilities and means to reject the blackmailing and to create the prerequisites for protecting the Soviet Union, the other socialist states and the people against such an atomic attack. In other words: It would be illusory to believe that the Americans could successfully threaten with the neutron weapon and with other means in order to blackmail the socialist states and the people. The socialist states will know how to protect themselves if need be by developing those means that will put them into a position to defend themselves. That is not the main point, however.

This kind of armament and the possibilities that must be created by us for our protection, naturally will consume new means and entail new burdens which will increase the hazard of a conflict. For this reason we are saying: This armament must be discontinued. Our side demands therefore: All states must agree, as the Soviet Union suggested, to renounce forever and bindingly the development, construction and deployment of such arms as the neutron bomb--the neutron weapon.

[Question] I find that you cannot discuss NATO policy without discussing psychological warfare. What significance and what role do you attribute to psychological warfare as a part of the policy of NATO strategists?

[Answer] Psychological warfare holds an extremely high position in the arms arsenal of imperialist states and NATO. The older people among us will immediately remember that psychological warfare--even if it was called by a different name--is nothing new. Psychological warfare eventually is used by imperialist states to cheat their own peoples, for covering up their real armament aims, and for throwing dust in the eyes of the people they threaten in order to make them ripe--step by step, politically and ideologically--for their aggressive plans. The psychological warfare of the imperialist states is a multipurpose instrument. I think that the most important instrument consists in bringing up the old story and the old lie that the imperialist states are being threatened by somebody--in our concrete historical situation by the socialist states.

[Question] We discussed some aspects of the NATO arms race. The question results from all this: What do you consider the present imperative to keep the aggressive forces from indulging in war adventures? What are our tasks?

[Answer] For us, if that means all people regardless of what country they live in, the task would consist of making our contribution, and in helping to assure that the machinations--regardless of under what flag they take place--are unmasked. These are machinations of people who make revanchist demands and try to explain--under the flag of nationalism--why armament is necessary. All people of good will must partake in the actions that will set up barriers, so to speak, for the masters of armament and those who make their profit in armament--barriers with regard to future armaments. All forces that are for peace, regardless of their origin, must get together and stage joint actions as has been done and certainly will be done in the future in the fight against deploying neutron weapons in the FRG. With regard to the citizens of the German Democratic Republic, I believe that the Ninth SED Congress made it clear that we all have the task of getting our republic ahead politically, economically and also with a view to the development of territorial defense.

[Question] Comrade minister, you are a member of the Warsaw Pact Military Council. I think we ought to discuss that in a bit more detail at the end of our talk. Our listeners should be informed about it. We know about many joint commissions of fraternal socialist countries. Could you tell us how the Military Council of our fraternal armies works?

[Answer] The National People's Army in our socialist state is an instrument for securing the peaceful work of the working people of our socialist homeland and an instrument for protecting and defending our borders on the land, in the water and in the air against any attacks. Should aggressive acts take place against our socialist homeland, it, together with our fraternal socialist allies, will repulse and destroy this aggression. In saying this I wanted to point out that the National People's Army is an equal partner of the military coalition of the Warsaw Pact states. It has the same rights and the same duties as all other fraternal socialist armies. Activities of the socialist military coalition the Warsaw Pact are coordinated by the united supreme command, headed by the commander in chief of the united armed forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov. According to the decisions of the Political Consultative Council the Military Council was created, among other things, for the development and coordination of joint ideas in the military field for the defense of our socialist and communist achievements and for securing peace. The Military Council is subordinate to the commander in chief of the united armed forces.

It is composed of representatives of all fraternal socialist armies. The representatives are appointed and confirmed by the governments of the individual fraternal socialist states--all of them together form the Military Council. The Military Council meets several times a year. There exists no fixed schedule. On the basis of joint experience, the Military Council works out suggestions and advice regarding military training, combat training, operational training and what should be done from the standpoint of further developing the equipment of the fraternal socialist armies. The recommendations are passed on to the individual headquarters of the fraternal socialist countries. I am stressing that these are recommendations. In many cases these are the starting points for considerations made in the individual fraternal states for eventual decisions.

[Kraus] Esteemed listeners, we have been casting a glance at military policy problems of our time with an accent on disarmament--the main subject of relations between socialist and capitalist countries. I thank General Heinz Kessler, deputy GDR minister for national defense and chief of the National People's Army main staff.

VERNER ADDRESSES GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD162254Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2023 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Athens--In his greetings address to the 10th Congress of the Communist Party of Greece the head of the SED delegation, Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said: "The people of the GDR hold the memory of freedom-fighters of all countries in high esteem. A memorial was erected in Berlin for the Greek antifascist and staunch communist Nikos Belojannis, who was murdered on 30 March, 1952. Neither the sacrifice, the persecution and the bloody terror nor the inhuman incarceration in prisons and concentration camps could break the courage and the fighting spirit of the best sons and daughters of the Greek people.

After many years of illegality, your party is successfully continuing the glorious traditions of its 60-year struggle. The fact that your 10th party congress can be held legally for the first time since 1945 is impressive evidence of the increased strength and influence of your party."

It is the historic merit of your party that, out of responsibility for the working class, the working people of Greece and the international communist movement it has under the most difficult conditions consolidated its ranks in the struggle against revisionism and opportunism on the basis of the scientific world outlook of the working class and proletarian internationalism.

As far as the political, economic and cultural relations between the GDR and Greece are concerned, the GDR is prepared to extend and deepen them. For this there are many as yet unused possibilities. The development of relations would be to the advantage of both countries, he said.

"The communists have always taken as the point of departure in their policy the fact that socialism and peace are an indivisible unity. For this reason, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, we employ our entire strength to secure the political detente and to extend it to the military sphere," Paul Verner said. "With all the forces of peace we decisively oppose the plans of the United States for the construction of the neutron weapon and its deployment in Western Europe."

BRIEFS

MOSCOW CEMA MEETING--Moscow--The 85th meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee began today in Moscow. The GDR delegation is led by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1111 GMT 16 May 78 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT

Ministers Address Army Unit

LD162240Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1230 GMT 16 May 78 ID

[Excerpts] As reported earlier, the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, today visited provincial military units in Transdanubia. Geza Foeldvari reports:

After the introduction, the members of the delegation and the Hungarian host chief officers met the soldiers of the unit at a mass meeting.

In his speech, Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, praised the great assistance the Soviet Army lends to the Hungarian Armed Forces. Speaking about our comradeship-in-arms, he said:

[Czinege--Begin recording] It gives me great self-confidence that together with the armies of the alliance and on the side of the Soviet Army, we share the impressive force which assuredly defends the peace of our peoples and guarantees that we will be able to carry out our work of socialist building uninterrupted. The unselfish, friendly support of the USSR and the Soviet Army, in the development and preparedness of the armed forces of our people's republic and our people's army, is of such assistance to us that nothing could replace it. The fraternal Soviet people and their army have made available to us the results achieved by pioneering Soviet military science and its rich experience. We receive from the Soviet Union the overwhelming majority of modern weaponry and technical military equipment necessary to defend our homeland and fulfill our international obligation. [end recording]

Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, also spoke at the mass meeting. He emphasized that the Soviet Union and the rest of the member countries of the Warsaw Pact, in the course of developing their armed forces, never transgress the limit which is essential and necessary for their own security interests. If detente continues and the other states are ready for disarmament, we will not lag behind. However, until then we must see to the defense of our revolutionary achievements--socialism and communism. He continued:

[Ustinov--Begin recording in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation] In solving this responsible task, soldiers of the Warsaw Pact play an important role. The Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army are solid links in the chain of the military organization of the Warsaw Pact. Our comradeship-in-arms is continually developing and strengthening. Our armies share everything: armaments, training and educational experiences and the results of scientific military research. They help each other in learning about military technology and armaments as true friends of equal rank and comrades-in-arms. [end recording]

Following the mass meeting, Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, presented Marshal Ustinov with a present from the Hungarian People's Army--an item of the plastic art of Istvan Kiss, Kossuth Prize sculptor, entitled "In Defense of People's Power," commemorating the Republic of Councils. Marshal Ustinov reciprocated the present with a painting which immortalizes the liberation of Budapest. In the afternoon, the guests visited an air force unit in Transdanubia.

Czinege Gives Dinner

LD161118Y Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15, (MTI)--Lajos Czinege gave a dinner-party on Monday evening in honour of the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Ustinov in the summer-hall of the Hungarian People's Army's central club. Present at the party were Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Sandor [name indistinct], head of department at the Central Committee, and Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska. The dinner was attended also by Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador in Budapest.

POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD162110Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Emil Wojtaszek, Polish minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Budapest this afternoon. The leader of Poland's diplomacy, who will spend 3 days in Hungary, was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by his host, Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. His visit and the negotiations here are aimed at harmonizing the international activities of the two countries--in accordance with the practice of the socialist countries--and thereby to contribute toward the improvement of external conditions for peaceful construction. Topical issues of bilateral relations will naturally also be discussed.

KIRELENKO, OTHERS RECEIVE DEPARTING HUNGARIAN ENVOY

LD161120Y Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 15 (MTI)--Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Soviet Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the party's Central Committee, received on a farewell visit on Monday Hungary's departing ambassador in Moscow Jozsef Marjai. The ambassador was also received by Boris Ponomarev, suprenumerary member of the Soviet Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, by Petr Demichev, supernumerary member of the Political Committee and Soviet minister of cultural affairs. Jozsef Marjai paid a farewell call on Aleksey Shitikov, president of the federation council of the Soviet Union's Supreme Soviet. Jozsef Marjai gave a farewell party in Moscow on Monday on the occasion of his leaving his post for good in the near future.

VARNAI WRITES ON WESTERN MISTRUST OF EUROCOMMUNISM

AU161223Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 May 78 pp 4, 5 AU

[Ferenc Varnai article: "With 'Euro,' or Without It"]

[Text] In the wake of the deepening of the capitalist economic crisis, social struggles have sharpened in several Western European countries. In the course of this process, some of our fraternal parties have considerably strengthened. Relying on a more or less broad alliance of democratic, leftist forces and using ways and means best suited to their traditions, national characteristics and social-economic circumstances, they are beginning to wield a growing influence on society and even on the government in one or two countries.

An Example and the Norm

Certain groups of bourgeois representatives had pretended to look with sympathy upon the activities of those communist parties which seek new paths in the struggle for democracy and socialism, since they hoped that the "new path" would not be the path of scientific socialism but a path of reformist distortions and that these parties would come into conflict with the communists of the socialist countries. They have even attached a label to them: "Eurocommunists." However, their sympathy suddenly subsided the moment the strengthening of these parties began to endanger the safety of the power of the monopolies and the interests of NATO and imperialist policy.

Other groups of bourgeois representatives--mainly representatives of the governing capitalist parties--responded, as a matter of course, with reservations and mistrust to the endeavor of these parties to meticulously consider national characteristics and their emphasis on independence. They suspected these efforts to be tactics aimed only at undermining the power of monopoly capital as soon as possible. While they encouraged the parties identified as "Eurocommunists" to display "more liberalism" and "greater independence," more precisely, to disassociate themselves from the fraternal parties which operate in the socialist countries, these circles warned government elements in the countries concerned and other Western European states "not to harbor illusions with regard to the Eurocommunist parties." The key sentence went: "Also the changes associated with Eurocommunism arise from Tactics aimed at obtaining power."

At the memorable conference held almost 2 years ago in Puerto Rico, the leader [as published] of four large capitalist countries (the United States, the FRG, Britain and France) stipulated as the condition for granting credits to Italy that communists must not come into the government. The doctrine already indicated that this norm applies to the rest of the European capitalist countries as well.

Where is the Dividing Line?

In the last months of his tenure as secretary of state, as eminent a representative of the capitalist regime as Henry Kissinger made the following statement: "Communism is a danger in itself, irrespective of whether it is directed by Moscow or not... The essential problem for the western alliance is not whether the various communist parties are independent from Moscow, but the fact that they remain communists." If we strip off the conventional propaganda slogan about "Moscow's hand," this statement clearly indicated the dividing line of the bourgeois class interests.

He provided an even more unmistakable answer barely a year later--no longer in his capacity as secretary of state--when TIME magazine asked him the question: If the United States can come to terms with the communist governments of the Soviet Union, China, East Europe and even Cuba and Vietnam, why is it unable to come to terms with the communist parties which are striving for power in Western Europe? "There is no doubt," Kissinger replied, "that if the communists broke through the front and came to power or shared power in one country, this would make a significant phychological impact on other countries, because it would bring prestige to the communist parties and create the impression that historical development is proceeding in this direction in Europe. In the course of time, all this would undermine the moral and political basis of the deployment of our troops in Europe."

Although those relying on the policy of disruption have not completely abandoned their hope entertained toward "Eurocommunism," their anxiety over the growing influence of the communists is constantly increasing. Characteristic is the statement published by the Carter administration on 12 February this year, when the Italian Christian Democratic Government resigned and the possibility existed for a government including all national democratic forces, with the participation of the communist party as well. Here is the statement:

"Administration leaders have repeatedly expressed our views on the issue of communist participation in Western European governments. Our position is clear: We do not regard such participation as desirable and would like to see communist influence in all of the Western European countries reduced... As the president said in Paris last week: 'It is precisely when democracy is up against difficult challenges that its leaders must show firmness in resisting the temptation of finding solutions in nondemocratic forces.'"

What this statement calls "challenging democracy" is the endangering of the power of monopoly capital, and what the statement regards as "nondemocratic forces" are those struggling for democratic popular power.

Capitalist Class-Consciousness

Of course it would be difficult for the U.S. administration to explain why the participation of the PCI, which enjoys the confidence of more than one-third of the voters, in a government relying on the great majority of the population would constitute a "difficult challenge to democracy." Obviously, it is rather afraid that such a development would endanger NATO interests. At any rate, Henry Kissinger was able to acknowledge with satisfaction that the Carter administration as well has come to realize that which he already warned against at the time of the spreading of speculation on "Eurocommunism": The main danger is that communist parties remain communist.

Still, the statement's reference to the President's Paris speech also indicates that President Carter did not appeal to the "leaders of democracy" only in general to resist the temptation, but emphatically warned the leaders of the French Socialist Party well before the elections not to form a coalition government with the communists in the event that the leftist parties obtained a majority in the parliamentary elections.

That is, the class-consciousness of the Carter administration immediately returned when Italy's acute crisis reached another turning point and public opinion polls indicated the possibility of a leftist majority in France. It would not even hear any longer about a pluralism that would manifest in government the class conditions of capitalist societies with an antagonistic class structure. The U.S ruling circles and their Western European class allies regard as suitable only a government that is rooted unequivocally in the capitalist system. Several parties can rule--but only parties in agreement on this point.

The Italian rightwing has come to the same conclusion. These circles are doing anything to undermine the prestige of the PCI, which is greatly committed to the Italian national interests, and to prevent its admission to the government.

A similar endeavor is manifested in the attitude of various parties of French monopoly capital, as well. Putting their differences aside, they acted in concert against the leftwing in the election struggle. Then, following the elections, mindful of the fact that half the Frenchmen voted for the left and that the power of capital was in danger, the French president made political gestures to dissuade the socialists, radicals and the reformist trade unions from cooperating with the communist party.

NATO Guarantee

However, the most telling example is that of Spain. It will be recalled that PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo visited the United States at the beginning of the year and emphasized in a lecture at Yale University that the Spanish party "has gone, in many respects, much further than the rest of the parties" in the interpretation of "Eurocommunism." Nevertheless Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's chief adviser on national security--who used to be an instigator of an anti-Soviet interpretation of "Eurocommunism" prior to assuming his government position--chose this moment to declare that the success in the struggle for state power "by any communist party" would definitely bring about contagious consequences and that "this contagion would have to be restrained." [paragraph continues]

It is an even more telling fact that not a single official representative of the Carter administration was prepared to meet with Carrillo, while the Secretary General of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, who was visiting the country at the same time, was received with particular cordiality. Washington has given to understand by this that it is willing to consider the socialists as possible government parners, but it is not willing to do so with the communists, come what may. And NATO commander in chief General Haig declared at an Oxford seminar devoted to Spain's admission to the North Atlantic military alliance: "NATO constitutes a guarantee against revolutionary processes."

Also characteristic is the attitude of the Spanish bourgeoisie. When it was necessary, the ruling capitalist party had negotiations with the CE. Indeed, as the Moncloa Pact shows, it even reached a certain compromise with it. However, when a specific level of the capitalists' profits became endangered--the Moncloa Pact prescribes, for instance, an increased state control of private capital, an improvement of social benefits and an expropriation of untilled land, among other things--it very resolutely opposed the communist party, which represented the demands of the working people, and simply sabotaged the implementation of the agreement concluded with the communist party. The newspaper of the Spanish bank capital, INFORMACIONES, does not even conceal why: "No matter what the Spanish communists call themselves," it writes, "the essence is that the party wants to obtain state power."

After all this, it is understandable that Santiago Carrillo declared at his party's ninth congress: If the implementation of the Moncloa Pact cannot be insured by political means--through negotiations--then the working people will be obliged to employ classical means--obviously, he had strikes, demonstrations and a mass movement in mind--to protect their interests.

The Fundamental Goal

Thus when the class struggle sharpens and sheer class interests clash, it emerges that the bourgeoisie does not differentiate much between the Soviet or Italian, the Hungarian or the French communists. "Eurocommunism," said the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, "endangers the interests and values of most Americans and Western Europeans. Therefore, the best policy is to delay the ascendancy of the communists to power as long as possible in all the European countries." This is clear language. Just as it is also clear that it does not lie in the interests of the bourgeoisie to see the communists attain successes. Its fundamental goal is merely to divide these parties and pit them against the fraternal parties which struggle in the socialist countries and to divert them from consistently representing the interests of the working masses, from attaining power and liquidating private ownership of the means of production. It follows from this, among other things, that the stronger the collaboration and unity among the communist and workers parties, the sooner this will fail.

BRIEFS

MOSCOW CEMA SESSION--Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Hungary's permanent CEMA representative, has left for Moscow. Gyula Szeker is to take part in the 85th session of the organization's Executive Committee. [Text] [Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 16 May 78 LD]

BRITISH CP MEMBER--Jack Woddis, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Great Britain, has held negotiations in Hungary. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, also had talks with the representative of the British sister party. At the meeting they discussed the activities of the two parties, international life and the international communist and workers' movement. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 16 May 78 LD]

POLITBURO VIEWS RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD162316Y Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May, PAP--the PUWP Political Bureau today viewed and approved the programme of long-range development of Poland's relations with the developing countries.

It was stated that political and economic contacts betwen Poland and the developing states have been a subject of constant interest of the Polish party and state authorities. Poland's cooperation with the countries in question has tightened in recent years. That was a consequence of official visits at the highest level, parliamentary visits, contacts between social organizations, many-sided cooperation on the forum of international organizations as well as the development of cooperation in the sphere of culture and information, science and technology. Economic cooperation with these countries has considerably expanded.

Poland will continue on consolidate the relations with the developing countries on the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation. It will support their striving to establish a just international economic order. This policy serves well the cause of peace and is consistent with the vital interests of our nation.

OLSZOWSKI, KEPA ATTEND PREPARATORY 12TH CONGRESS TALKS

LD161032Y Warsaw PAP in English 0918 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May, PAP--Consultations are going on throughout Poland preceding the 12th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC which will be devoted to the further strengthening of the role of science in the social and economic development of the country.

The present decade is a period of implementation of long-range programmes of great social significance in the sphere of food economy, housing construction, development of market production and promotion of export. Science and technology have an important role to play in the realization of these tasks. Therefore it is necessary to raise the effectiveness of research processes and efficiency in putting the effects of scientific studies into practice.

The growing intellectual potential and improving material base of scientific-research centres are unfortunately not always properly utilized by industry and other branches of Polish economy. Questions connected with improvement of work of scientific-research base in processing industries, with increasing the share of scientists and technicians in modernizing production processes and practical utilization of research-development works, were discussed yesterday at a consultative meeting organized by the association of Polish engineers and mechanics technicians and the main technical organization.

Despite considerable achievements the contribution of Polish science and technology to Poland's participation in the international division of labour continues to be insufficient. Too low is also the export of Polish know-how and the working out of a post-licence policy allowing to develop new generations of machines and technologies on the basis of foreign licences, remains an urgent problem.

The meeting in Warsaw was attended by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Stefan Olszowski and Vice-Premier Jozef Kepa. Discussion over the guidelines for the 12 PUWP CC plenary meeting was held also in the scientific circles of Lublin. Meetings were held there yesterday in higher schools and research institutes.

BERGLAND'S VISIT, U.S.-POLISH COOPERATION VIEWED

LD162246Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May PAP--Later this week the U.S. secretary for agriculture, Robert Bergland, will come to Poland for talks on further economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries in the field of agriculture. Meetings of that kind between Polish and American agriculture officials are held systematically once a year and constitute a significant factor in Polish-American cooperation in the field, which has long traditions and optimistic prospects for development.

Foodstuffs accounted for some 50 per cent of the overall turnover in Polish-American trade in the 1970's. The import of grain and fodder, effected on credit terms, is among the basic items. In the fiscal 1976/1977 the commodity credit corporation granted a 300 million dollar credit to Poland. In November 1975 during a visit to Poland by the then secretary for agriculture of the U.S., Earl Butz, Polish purchases of grains and fodders until 1980 were agreed on and during the 7th session of the Polish-U.S. commission on trade Poland confirmed her intention to buy grains and fodders in the years 1978-1985 provided the conditions offered by the American side as well as terms and the quality of supplies are acceptable to the Polish side.

Polish exports to the U.S. are dominated by ham, canned shoulders and other canned meat products, Arabian horses, deep-frozen fish, cheese, deep-frozen fruit and confectionery. Further development of Polish-American turnover depends upon whether the American market will be wider opened to Polish products, including foodstuffs.

The scientific-technological cooperation covers an ever wider scope of joint research in agriculture and forestry. Some [word indistinct] contracts were concluded by 1977 for research to be done by Polish agricultural research centres, the bulk of which has been already completed. Further negotiations are in progress on the research to be carried out by Polish centres, designed to meet the American requirements.

POLISH-U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETS IN WASHINGTON

LD161848Y Warsaw PAP in English 1707 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 16 May PAP--The 4th plenary session of the Polish-American economic council affiliating representatives of leading Polish industrial organizations and foreign trade enterprises and American representatives of a number of big industrial corporations wound up in Washington.

The session focused on financing of mutual trade, industrial cooperation and on Polish purchases of agricultural produce on the American market. Discussed were also possibilities of joint economic ventures, activities of Polish enterprises in the United States and joint actions on third markets.

Polish Ambassador to the U.S. Roman Spasowski conveyed a letter from PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek to the participants in the session. Present during the session was also national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski who read a letter from Jimmy Carter to representatives of economic circles of the two countries who took part in the debates.

DISSIDENT WRITER INTERVIEWED BY VIENNA NEWSPAPER

AU1621417Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 May 78 p 3 AU

[Peter Martos report on interview with Polish writer Stefan Kisielewski in Vienna--date not given]

[Excerpts] Vienna--"A muddled life, bungled work." He who wrote this is Stefan Kisielewski, 67-year-old enfant terrible of the Polish intellectual scene, who is at present visiting Vienna.

"I always wanted to be an independent journalist, such as Walter Lippmann, but in Poland anyone can say what he wants--only, he must not write it, you know. It is an old Leninist tradition that the pamphlets make the contents of the state." The relative freedom of speech, he says, is in gross contradiction to the comprehensive censorship regulations for publications.

Former Premier Cyrankiewicz is today chairman of the peace committee; his name must not be mentioned in newspapers that are also read by Russians: Moscow is afraid that a citizen might ask about "'vanished' Soviet politicians." "The leadership seems to be unable to make up its mind whether to choose pressure or liberality. As long as possible one must enjoy the fool's privilege." It will not be possible much longer. The repression is certain to come, he said. He wavers between optimism, as far as the opposition movement in Poland is concerned, and resignation. The latest writers congress in Katowice, he said, has shown that despite opportunism at the top--he meant the dean of Polish writers, Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz--there prevails "a revolutionary spirit."

Gierek's name was mentioned. The party chief, he said, is a good tactician--his meeting with Cardinal Wyszynski helped him win back some of the sympathies he lost because of the poor economic situation. "Only, his pragmatism was wrong. Incurring debts alone is not enough to cure the economy. The foundations must be in order. Then he would have nothing to fear from the opposition." Thus, a strong movement, after all? "Unfortunately, this is not tragic enough in Poland. [as published] We are an opportunist people without ideological principles." The dissidence of some intellectuals will not alter the communist power structure, "because, unlike the Czechoslovak situation in 1968, the control is comprehensive." The great transformation of 1956, when state structures were destroyed and newly created, as well as the minor one of 1971 with Gomulka's downfall are indicative of the trend. The changes are becoming smaller and smaller, today the leadership is capable of adjusting itself to any situation--"Up to the point where Moscow says no."

On parting he said, tongue in cheek: "Will you send me something when I am in jail in Warsaw on account of this interview?" I hasten to assure him that DIE PRESSE will not publish this report if it might be dangerous for him. "No, no, I am glad if one writes things about me that I cannot write at home. One does want to have a little fun..."

BRIEFS

POLISH-SWEDISH CONFERENCE--The annual conference of the Swedish-Polish Chamber of Commerce, held in Stockholm, agreed that Polish-Swedish economic relations are developing favorably despite a certain drop in trade because of the world recession and because of important restrictions imposed by the two countries. According to Swedish estimates, Swedish-Polish trade was worth some 2.6 billion Swedish kroner (over $500 million) in 1977.
Speaking at the conference, Swedish Vice Minister of Industry Gunnar Soeder said that Polish coal will probably play an increased role in the Swedish energy economy. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 May 78 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S PEKING VISIT

Talks Continue

AU162115Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, AGERPRES, 16/5/1078--Official talks continued on May 16 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng proceeded further on to a comprehensive analysis of the development prospects of the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural relations between the two countries. The common wish was expressed to promote the relations of collaboration on multiple planes in the interest of speeding up the progress of the two countries on the road of socialist construction.

A series of questions were reviewed of deepening the economic collaboration, especially in industry, technique and science, in peak branches, of expanding the trade exchanges, and existence of broad possibilities was emphasized just as the necessity of materializing them in long-term agreements and deals, that should contribute to the two countries' faster economic progress. Likewise, it was agreed on intensifying the party and state visits, visits between public organizations, swap of experience on various domains of activity, contacts between scientific, cultural and artistic establishments, between citizens of the two countries, in view of better mutual acquaintance, this serving the strengthening of the friendship between the two peoples.

It was appreciated that the amplification of the Romanian-Chinese relations, of the friendly collaboration between the two parties and countries is in harmony with the interests of the two peoples, as also of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world. The talks emphasized the common conviction that the lasting links between the R.C.P. and the C.P.C., between Romania and the People's Republic of China will record fresh development after the visit of Nicolae Ceausescu and his talks with Hua Kuo-feng.

Approached during the talks was also a long train of international issues.

The exchange of views emphasized the need for the relations among all world states to be grounded on the principles of strict observance of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights among all states, banning force and its threatened use, removing any outside immixture in internal affairs. Both sides determination was reaffirmed to further work for the liquidation of the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, of any form of domination and dictate, of the racialist policy and apartheid. The two countries will was also reasserted to deepen the collaboration in the settlement of the complex issues facing mankind, to make their contribution to the peoples' fight for national freedom and independence, for the right to be masters of their destiny, to use their own riches in the interest of their economic and social progress, to decide in full freedom their development path. In this sequence of ideas, the special importance was emphasized that both countries attach to the liquidation of underdevelopment, to the establishment of equitable relations among all world states. The two sides reaffirmed their support to and solidarity with all progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist forces, with all peoples fighting for revolutionary social and national transformations, for a better and juster world.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Kuo-feng expressed their great satisfaction at the fruitful character of the talks conducted so far, appreciating that they open up the prospect of a still stronger development of the traditional Romanian-Chinese relations, manifesting their conviction that the revolutionary friendship, the militant solidarity and fruitful collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples would strengthen ever more, based on what they agreed upon, in the interest of socialist construction in Romania and China, of the cause of socialism in the world, of international peace, cooperation and understanding.

Burtica Meets Trade Officials

AU162134Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Text] Peking, (AGERPRES), 16/5/1978--Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, met Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China, vice-premier of the State Council, [and] minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

The same day, Cornel Burtica had an interview with Li Chiang, member of the C.C. of the C.P.C., [and] minister of foreign trade. Discussed were concrete aspects of developing economic exchanges and collaboration between Romania and People's China.

DELEGATION TO MORO FUNERAL SEES PARTY REPRESENTATIVE

AU161515Y Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 15 May 78 p 6 AU

[Text] During its stay in Rome for Aldo Moro's state funeral, the Romanian delegation had a meeting with Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Directorate and Secretariat of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. A cordial message of greetings to PCI Chairman Luigi Longo and PCI Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer was conveyed on behalf of RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Comrade Giancarlo Pajetta conveyed warm and comradely greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the PCI chairman and secretary general and expressed gratitude for the manifestation of solidarity of the Romanian Communists with the Italian Communists and people.

The two sides had a talk on continuously developing good relations between the two communist parties and on certain international problems of mutual interest. The meeting proceeded in a very cordial atmosphere.

Chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education Miu Dobrescu, who is also in Rome for Aldo Moro's funeral, met with Senator Dario Antoniozzi, minister of cultural heritage, environment and scientific research, with whom he had a talk on continuously developing Romanian-Italian ties in culture and science.

RCP GREETS GREEK COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU162030Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Text] On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message of greetings was conveyed this afternoon to the Greek Communist Party [GCP] congress. The Romanian communists, the message reads, follow with feelings of internationalist solidarity the activity carried out by the GCP, along with other leftwing, democratic and progressive forces, to fulfill the Greek people's vital aspirations and to insure the triumph of the cause of democracy, independence and social progress.

We are glad to point out on this decision, too, the document reads, that relations of friendship and cooperation exist and are developing between the RCP and GCP, on the basis of mutual esteem, respect for legality and autonomy and on each party's right to independently draft its own policy.

The message was warmly received by participants in the congress and often punctuated by applause.

TANJUG CITES REASONS FOR PRICE, SALARY INCREASES

LD131504Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 13 May 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, May 13, (TANJUG)--The increased cost of all passenger transport, communal and craft services, as well as the higher prices of certain imported consumer goods, is assessed here as the first tangible measure in implementing a new system of economic activity. It is further claimed that the price increase is a "planned" increase and will not directly affect the living standard planned in the current five-year period.

Another reason cited for the high rise in prices is the fact that certain prices were frozen for a long time, while the cost of production increased considerably in the meantime.

According to official extimates, the cost of railway transport has increased by an average of 22 percent and public and craft services by 13 percent.

The prices of coffee and olives have risen the most--65 and 70 per cent, respectively.

Economic projects have shown that the state treasury can no longer allocate enormous funds to cover losses on subsidies and [word indistinct] for railway, city, air and river transport, on which some 1.2 billion lei were spent annually. The prices of city transport to date covered only 45 percent and those of railway transport only 35 percent of the economic tariff of tickets.

Parallel with the increased price of transport and certain imported consumer goods, a decision has been made to increase the salaries of workers from 300 to 800 lei per month--32 per cent increase according to the official state estimate.

TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN RECEIVES DANISH DELEGATION

AU122020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/5/1978--Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the national council of the General Union of trade unions of Romania, received on May 12 the delegation of the Danish Federation of Trade Unions Lo led by Finn Thorgrimson, Lo secretary, that paid a visit of friendship and documentation to Romania over May 8-12 at the invitation of the UGSR central council.

Information was exchanged on the occasion on the home and foreign activity of the two trade union organizations. The wish was expressed to further develop the relations between the trade unions of Romania and Denmark.

IRANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU142026Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 14 May 78 AU

[Text] The Iranian parliamentary delegation led by Sharif Emami, president of the Iranian Senate, which visited our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest this morning.

MANESCU TALKS WITH FIVE AMBASSADORS 16 MAY

AU161427Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Text] Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Manea Manescu today successively received protocol calls from the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, the Kingdom of Morocco, Switzerland, the Republic of Guinea and India. On this occasion the prime minister had a cordial talk with the ambassadors of the respective countries.

MANESCU RECEIVES NEW LAOTIAN AMBASSADOR

AU121150Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 May 78 AU

[Text] The prime minister of the government, Comrade Manea Manescu, today received Sot Phetlasi, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Laos to Bucharest, on a protocol visit. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

AGERPRES REPORTS ON AIRCRAFT USE, PRODUCTION

AU051014Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 5 May 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1978--In the years of the current five-year plan period, the Romanian aeronautic industry has assimilated several types of airplanes of indigenous conception or based on licences. Among these, there is also the light plane IAR-823, conceived and produced by improved technologies, benefitting a series of qualities difficultly to be obtained at a plane: universality, big bearing force, highly flying performances, limited and poorly arranged landing areas, low operation costs. [sentence as received] Provided with a 290 hp engine, the plane can transport 2-4 people and is built in several variants being thus used for training, aerobatics, courier duties, etc.

The items list of the aeronautic industry includes among others the light plane BN-2 Islander used for passenger transport and other utilities.

In cooperation with the "British Aerospace", more than 10 percent of the structure of the passenger plane BAC 1-11 series 500 is produced the integration rate increasing considerably in the following years.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-GDR FISHING COOPERATION--A convention was signed in Bucharest between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry from our country and the GDR Ministry of the Bezirk Administered Industry and Food Industry on economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the field of ocean fishing. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 12 May 78 AU]

ORE CARRIER COMPLETED--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/5/1978--The Callatis ore carrier of 55,000 dwt, the first ship built at the Mangalia shipyard, is ready for sail. Further three ore carriers of 55,000 dwt are under construction at this shipyard, whose construction started three years ago. These achievements are part of the programme for developing the Romanian sea-going fleet. Under this programme, this year alone will see the building of sea-going ships with a total displacement of 546,000 dwt. This new shipyard is adding to the other shipyards of Romania: Constanta, Galati, Braila, Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Tulcea, Giurgiu and Oltenita which also witnessed a continuous expansion in the last ten years. By the ships to be built at these shipyards, the Romanian fleet will have 200 ships of 306 million dwt in 1980. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 12 May 78 AU]

COURSES FOR ALGERIAN SPECIALISTS--Between 27 April and 9 May a group of 50 leading cadres and specialists of Algerian national companies operating in the oil, chemical, mining, machine building, light industry and other fields--cadres who are participating in programs organized by the National Algerian Institute for Economic Productivity and Development--have attended training courses organized by the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and the Cepeca International Center. During the training period, various reports were made and discussions were conducted on problems pertaining to the organization and management of the Romanian economy, the planning and financial system, foreign trade, remuneration and the participation of working people in running economic units. The participants in the course paid fact-finding visits to enterprises in various fields of activity. At the end of the training course, the participants were received by Comrade Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the leadership council and rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 May 78 p 5 AU]

ROMANIAN-SUDANESE AIR AGREEMENT--A governmental agreement has been signed in Bucharest between the Socialist Republic of Romania and Sudan on civilian air transportation. The document provides the legal framework for establishing direct, regular scheduled flights between Bucanrest and Khartoum, serviced by Tarom. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 May 78 AU]

SOVIET-ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--A delegation of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association led by Igor Ivanovich Orlik, deputy director of the Institute for the Economy of the World Socialist System, arrived on 13 May in Bucharest. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 May 78 p 5 AU]

BRUSSELS INVESTMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED--Brussels, AGERPRES, 9/5/1978--The agreement on the mutual promotion, protection and guaranteeing of investments between Romania and the Belgian-Luxembourgian economic union was signed in Brussels. Alexandru Lazareanu, ambassador of Romania to Belgium, signed the agreement for Romania, and Hector de Bruyne, minister of foreign trade, for Belgium. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in Romanian 1948 GMT 9 May 78 AU]

NATIONAL EXPOSITION IN LONDON--London, (AGERPRES) 9/5/1978--A Romanian evening was arranged in London, marking the 101st anniversary of the proclamation of Romania's state independence. Highlighted was on the occasion the interest shown in Great Britain in the moment of reference in the Romanian-British relations which is the forthcoming state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu, is to pay to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and of the Duke of Edinburgh. The Romanian evening ended with a gala of Romanian documentary films that presented aspects of the life and activity of the Romanian people. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1931 GMT 9 May 78 AU]

TITO RECEIVES VRHOVEC PRIOR TO HAVANA, UN MEETINGS

LD162006Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1847 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Brioni, May 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito has received in Brioni Yugoslav Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec prior to his departure to the nonalined coordination bureau ministerial meeting in Havana and the special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

Vrhovec Leaves

LD170904Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0846 GMT 17 May 78 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, left today for Havana, where he will lead the Yugoslav delegation at the meeting of the coordination bureau of nonalined countries. Ivica Kojic, chef de cabinet of the federal secretary of foreign affairs, and other officials left with Vrhovec.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICERS, OTHER OFFICIALS ELECTED

LD161840Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 16 May 78 LD

["New Yugoslav Government (Full List)"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade,May 16 (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic was reelected president of the Federal Executive Council today by the assembly of Yugoslavia.

Branislav Ikonic, Ivo Margan, Andrej Marinc, Dragoljub Stavrev and Gojko Ubiparip were elected vice-presidents of the Federal Executive Council.

The first four are newcomers to the Federal Executive Council. Also newly elected to the Federal Executive Council is Josip Vrhovec, who will be federal secretary for foreign affairs.

General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic was reelected federal secretary for national defence, and Franjo Herljevic federal secretary for internal affairs.

The new Federal Executive Council also includes Stojan Andov, Vuko Dragassevic, Slobodan Dmitrijevic, Dussan Lijevic, Radoje Kontic, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Vajo Skendzic, Boris Smuderl and Surkija Zunovic.

Vuko Dragasevic, Slobodan Gligorijevic, Radoje Kontic, Boboljub Nedeljkovic, Boris Snuderl and Surkija Uzunovic are new members without portfolio of the Federal Executive Council.

Petar Kostic is federal secretary for finances, Metod Rotar federal secretary for foreign trade, and Ismailj Bajra federal secretary for information.

Imer Pulja was reelected federal secretary for markets and prices.

Luka Banovic is federal secretary for justice and organization of federal administration.

Elected as chairmen of federal committees were: Stojan Matkaliev, for energy and industry; Milovan Zidar, for agriculture; Ante Zelic, for transport and communications; Svetozar Pepovski, for labour, public health and social security; Milan Vikasovic, for veterans and disabled veterans; and Aleksandar Fira, for legislative affairs. All chairmen of federal committees are newly elected.

Assembly Election Proceedings

LD162126Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1019 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At a joint session of its two chambers, the newly elected SFRY delegate assembly today reelected Veselin Djuranovic as president of the Federal Executive Council. The assembly also elected the Federal Executive Council vice presidents, members, federal secretaries and chairmen of the federal committees.

Zoran Polic, chairing the joint session, greeted Comrades Fadilj Hodza, Vidoje Zarkovic, Stane Dolanc, Marin Cetinic and Nikola Sekulic and acquainted delegates with the SFRY Presidency's proposal that Veselin Djuranovic be elected president of the Federal Executive Council. Delegates were then addressed by Veselin Djuranovic. He said that the Federal Executive Council comprises its president, vice presidents, members of the chambers elected in accordance with the republics and the appropriate representation of the autonomous provinces, as well as federal secretaries and chairmen of federal committees, who are at the head of the federal administrative organs and federal organizations, in the nomination of whom due attention is paid to national representation.

The purpose of the composition of the Federal Executive Council, Djuranovic stressed, is to insure its ability, in its capacity as the executive organ of the SFRY assembly, to exercise in all fields of social life its constitutional responsibility for the implementation of policies and adherence to the federal laws and for directing and coordinating the work of the federal administrative organs.

The new sociopolitical conditions demand that the Federal Executive Council be far better organized and more effective in its activity and perform increasingly adequately its function in socioeconomic relations, and call for a higher degree of responsibility and expertise from it, as well as for the further democratization of relations and methods of work through becoming more widely open to all the organized socialist forces and through constant cooperation with all the social structures and in all the spheres of life and work.

To this end it has been decided that three federal committees--for science and culture, for tourism and for economic relations with the developing countries--should become joint bodies of the federation, the republics and the autonomous provinces, outside the structure of the federal administrative organs. It has also been agreed to merge the functions of the two committees for labor, health and social protection, and in place of the Federal Committee for Cooperation with the Developing Countries to set up a commission for cooperation with developing countries, whose function will be to coordinate activities.

Bearing all this in mind, Djuranovic went on, the intended purpose of the proposed organization of the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative organs and the composition of the Federal Executive Council is both to insure the effective and responsible work of the Federal Executive Council and to make it more open to the republics and the autonomous provinces.

On the basis of consultations with the republics and provinces and other sociopolitical factors, Djuranovic proposed candidates for the Federal Executive Council members, vice presidents, federal secretaries and chairmen of the federal committees.

Zoran Polic put to the vote the SFRY Presidency proposal that Veselin Djuranovic be elected president of the Federal Executive Council, which was approved unanimously and greeted with applause. After this, first the delegates of the Federal Chamber and after them those of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces expressed their views on Veselin Djuranovic's proposals concerning the election of the Federal Executive Council members, vice presidents, federal secretaries and chairmen of the federal committees. Veselin Djuranovic's list was also accepted unanimously.

After the elections, Veselin Djuranovic made the following formal declaration at the invitation of Zoran Polic:

"I declare that I will carry out the duties of the president of the Federal Executive Council in a responsible and conscientious manner, that I will adhere to the SFRY Constitution and federal laws, that I will be guided in my work exclusively by the interests of the working people, nations and nationalities and the republics and the autonomous provinces and by the established federal policy, that I will struggle for the sovereignty, independence and integrity of the country, for the realization of the rule of the working class and all the working people, for the realization of brotherhood and unity and for the equality of our nations and nationalities, for the development of socialist self-managing society and for the realization of the common interests of the working people and citizens of the SFRY."

The newly elected members of the Federal Executive Council also signed identical declarations: Zoran Polic, President of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, extended his congratulations to the president and members of the Federal Executive Council on their election and wished them fruitful work on behalf of all the delegates of the SFRY assembly.

Then Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, took the floor.

Djuranovic Assembly Address

LD161320Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0548 GMT 16 May 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--After the election of a new Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke at a joint session of the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY assembly. He said:

On behalf of the elected members of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, I express gratitude to you for the confidence which you have shown in us. At the same time I wish to assure you that the Federal Executive Council, as the executive organ of the SFRY delegate assembly, will responsibly and efficiently carry out all the tasks and duties entrusted to it, decisively supporting the realization of the policy, laws and acts which the SFRY assembly sets and passes.

Allow me to take this opportunity to point out just some of the most important factors and results in our development which are characteristic of the moment marking the beginning of the new mandate period of the Federal Executive Council and to point out the basic orientations of activity and tasks of the council in the coming period.

A successful and stubborn struggle waged by the working class and the working people of our country to realize the new constitution and the decisions of the 10th LCY Congress has been the main characteristic of the development of our socialist self-management society in the recent period. The Federal Executive Council and the federal administration organs have, within the framework of their rights and duties, in the main successfully accomplished their part of the tasks in that period. They have thus made a considerable contribution toward the major results achieved both in material development and also in the establishment of new socioeconomic relations and the development of the political system of socialist self-management.

As the executive organ of the SFRY assembly, the Federal Executive Council has, by realizing the policy set by the constitution, laws and other acts of the assembly, made a significant contribution toward the practical implementation of the decisions passed and has initiated or directly proposed a large number of laws and other decisions of great social importance. Special stress should be laid here on the fact that the council has realized a high level of cooperation and coordination of viewpoints with the competent organs of the republics and autonomous provinces, with sociopolitical organizations and associated labor, Djurenovic emphasized.

Taking as their starting point the level of development achieved in social relations and the socioeconomic and political systems of socialist self-management, the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration will also in the coming mandate period exert efforts on the basis of and within the framework of the constitution, the laws and decisions of the SRFY assembly to realize in full measure their constitutional authority and responsibilities.

It must be stated here that in the coming mandate period very complex and difficult tasks face all the socialist forces of our country, working people and citizens and, of course, the Federal Executive Council and the federal administration organs. These tasks consist basically in further struggle for full realization of the constitution, the law on associated labor and other laws pertaining to the system. The decisions of the 11th LCY Congress will undoubtedly provide new, exceptionally important incentives and orientations toward their still more successful realization. In the phase reached thus far in the realization of the constitution a profound transformation of the whole of the legal system has been achieved on the basis of socialist self-management.

In accordance with the dominant position of associated labor in society and the decisive importance of socioeconomic relations for the totality of the social structure, this process is most profoundly developed in just that sphere in which self-managing transformation is the condition of all other processes. It is, however, precisely here that it has first been made evident that where coordination of the legal system with the constitution is involved, it is not possible to remain on the level of formally removing anticonstitutional regulations and the legal and technical "adaptation" of all legal solutions, but it is necessary to exert creative effort and to wage a consistent battle which will lead to essential changes and to truly new solutions. This was the demand of the working class and of all working people, of all nations and nationalities, who see in the new solutions pertaining to the system and in their implementation the only alternative allowing their mastery of the totality of income and insuring their deciding role in social policy.

It was possible to realize such demands only by essential changes in the process of making social decisions--the basis of which must be equal expression of all factors of the democratic pluralism of self-managing interests, and self-managing democratic agreementmaking and contracting.

Where federal laws, that is, decisions relating to the federal level, are concerned then the independent responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces--not only for their own development but also for the development of the SFRY as a whole--must find its primary expression.

Precisely in order to realize this essential democratic process of decisionmaking, it was necessary to asemble in it all creative forces--all organized socialist forces of society--the only possible logical conclusion of which lies in the delegate assembly of the SFRY as the organ of social self-management and the highest organ of power within the framework of the rights and duties of the federation. One must stress the exceptionally important role played in this by the federal councils, as a form of democratic exchange of opinions and of political coordination for all organized forces in our society. The Federal Executive Council and the federal administrative organs have both played an important part in this in accordance with their constitutional position.

Thanks to such conditions it has been possible to regularize on a new basis the entire socioeconomic system, with the exception of prices and past labor. Since it is just these decisions which represent the basis which must form the starting point for the carrying out of tasks in the coming mandate period, the exceptional social significance should be stressed here of decisions pertaining to the system contained primarily in the law on associated labor, in the laws on social planning, the currency system and economic relations with foreign countries, in the laws on the bases of the banking and credit system, the system of federal finance, and so forth.

It is with the acceptance of these decisions pertaining to the system that the prerequisites have just been created for intensive social action which must embrace every basic organization of associated labor, every self-managing organization and community, all sociopolitical communities, all working people and citizens in the implementation of the new relations in everyday life--Djuranovic considers. Maximum efforts toward this end must certainly be in the focus of attention in the coming mandate period of the work of the Federal Executive Council and the federal administrative organs and also of all other self-managing and state organs. The preparatory materials for the 11th LCY Congress point toward just such an orientation and its decisions will undoubtedly not only confirm such a policy but will also make an essential contribution to its yet more successful realization.

Within the framework of overall efforts to realize the essentially new economic system the Federal Executive Council must continue in the future to devote the greatest attention to realizing its constitutional obligations and responsibilities, which are not limited to only passing normative acts and undertaking organizational-administrative measures. For, according to its constitutional position, the Federal Executive Council is responsible to the SFRY delegate assembly for the situation in all spheres of the country's social life. The Federal Executive Council, in realizing these responsibilities, must consistently and decisively come to grips with all difficulties and problems of development, must undertake measures and propose solutions. In order to achieve this the council must place more reliance on associated labor, on the republics and autonomous provinces, and on sociopolitical organizations.

An effort to complete the legal regularization of the totality of the socioeconomic system must undoubtedly be one of the first actions of the Federal Executive Council. This is not only because very important spheres are involved (prices, past labor, compensations and so forth), but also because the totality of the new system cannot be put into practice unless these relations are regularized.

In addition, in the constant struggle to implement the fixed policy, the Federal Executive Council will have to struggle more decisively in order to consistently realize solutions pertaining to the system, to stimulate the action of self-managing organizations and communities, to react in good time and with due consideration to all new elements and to be, in full measure, one of the most important instruments of self-managing associated labor.

Continuing, Djuranovic stressed that particularly complex tasks confront the Federal Executive Council and federal administrative organs with regard to the further development of the political system of social self-management. Since it is well known that the 11th LCY Congress will devote particular attention to these questions, it is only necessary on this occasion to stress to what degree it is a question of one of the basic regulators of our social policy and, in this context, also of the tasks of the council.

The reviews which have already been conducted on the further directions of development of the political system of socialist self-management mention the need to undertake a whole series of actions and measures which will make a decisive contribution to the development of the political system of socialist self-management, which still does not correspond to the requirements of associated labor and in which the provisions of the constitution have still not been fully realized. Any further lagging and immobility in this sphere could have not only political but also major negative socioeconomic consequences, Djuranovic warned.

In spite of the fact that, in regard to the realization of the constitution in the sphere of the political system, quite considerable achievements have been made in the recent period, it should be stated that less has been done than in the development of the socioeconomic structure. The removal of this relative lagging behind is one of the most complex tasks facing us.

It is also clear that it is not a question of any change in concept, but requires a more complex and long term struggle for the full realization and development of the political system of socialist self-managing democracy as fixed by the constitution. The initial prerequisites for this exist. Above all, the assembly system, based on the delegate principle, is already entering its second mandate period. It has already achieved significant results and has basically overcome the initial difficulties and weaknesses. The normative institutional reform of the judiciary has been successfully accomplished. A new system of state administration has been passed. The transformation of the federal administration has been initiated on new bases. However, in the totality of this system and even in regard to the tasks of the Federal Executive Council and the federal organs of administration, these are just the first steps, which only demand and facilitate further intensive action and changes.

Bearing in mind such a situation, it may be said that one of the essential characteristics of the coming mandate period will be, for both the Federal Executive Council and for the federal administration, work on the further development of the political system of socialist self-management. In this area, we are directly faced by work on completing the legal decisions relating to social councils, on guaranteeing more effective and fuller realization of the rights and obligations of working people and citizens and their self-managing organizations and communities, on improving and further developing social agreementmaking and self-managing contracting--in particular agreementmaking between republics and autonomous provinces--on more rapidly developing self-management law and fully affirming it, and on guaranteeing constitutionality and legality.

The Federal Executive Council will be able to realize its obligations and tasks only in conditions of full democratization and in conditions whereby the totality of its activity is open to the influence of all organized social factors. The decisive struggle against bureaucratism, against the tendency toward administrative treatment of and solution of issues, consistent realization of the agreed upon policy, constant modernization and improvement of the work of the federal administration, all must in the coming period be evident in the everyday activity of the council and all organs of federal administration and federal organizations--President Djuranovic believes.

Without doubt, the implementation of the role of sociopolitical organizations, and especially of the LCY, as established by our constitution, dominates the totality of the further development of the political system of socialist self-management. There is no need to explain in detail the importance which these questions have for the forthcoming activity of the Federal Executive Council and of the federal administration.

As Comrade Tito stressed on several occasions, what is involved is not a changed role of the LCY and of other socio-political organizations, but the way this role is implemented under conditions of democratic pluralism of self-management interests. The sphere of execution is certainly an area in which fairly significant changes are required, especially in the implementation of this role. We proceed from the fact that the activity of executive and administrative organs is such that it contains virtually no major issue in which sociopolitical organizations, and especially the LCY, are not interested. At the same time, it is clear that unless the conscious factor is constantly guided, the sphere of execution becomes least resistent to tendencies of bureaucratism, technocratism and all other antisocialist manifestations. For all these reasons, we believe it to be necessary to stress constantly the political significance of this activity within the totality of the delegate system. Under these conditions, and in this way alone will the Federal Executive Council and federal administration be able, independently and responsibly, to carry out their rights and duties as established by the constitution and our laws.

In the development of the overall socioeconomic and political system, and bearing in mind the tasks we are immediately facing, I should like to stress in particular the importance of the application of the law on the foundations of the system of social planning and of the social plan of Yugoslavia. All organizations of associated labor, self-management interest communities, chambers of economy, sociopolitical communities and their executive organs and delegate assemblies are confronted by major and responsible tasks in the adoption of new medium term plans and of the social plan of Yugoslavia in the period between 1981 and 1985.

We have to implement the tasks which we are confronting in this respect totally on the foundations of the new system of self-management planning. Proceeding from the basic organization of associated labor, its possibilities and interests, via self-management agreements between basic and other organizations of associated labor, and parallel with the process of agreement seeking and coordination of the interests and objectives of the republics and autonomous provinces, the next medium term plan must express the totality of self-management production relations. This plan must encourage the process of associating the labor and the resources and contribute both to the further development of a unified Yugoslav market and to an optimum structure including regional levels of development. In fact, the implementation of the new system of socialist planning is one of the most important, most complex and most responsible tasks in the coming mandate period, stressed Veselin Djuranovic.

In making a global assessment of the results attained in 1976 and 1977 and also in estimating the results of the socioeconomic development in 1978--on the basis of the trends during the first 4 months--an estimate can be given that the overall socio-economic development is close to the estimates agreed on by the Yugoslav social plan for the period between 1976 and 1980.

The fact that we are coming close to the established objectives and tasks of our social development is particularly manifested in the vigor of the growth of our economy, increased employment, the slowing down of inflation, implementation of investment outlay, and in our establishment of more favorable relations in the distribution and in the use of income.

However, Djuranovic thinks, there are delays as regards labor productivity, implementation of the agreed upon policy of the appropriate changes in our economic structure, and as regards the implementation of the policy for the faster development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In addition, there are unfavorable tendencies in our foreign trade exchange; we are being confronted by mounting pressure to increase prices and by the resulting revival of inflationary tendencies.

In assessing the basic results we have achieved, I should like to recall that the economic trends in the world are characterized by the falling rate of growth in the majority of industrially developed countries, by the falling rate in the growth of world trade, by the mounting instability of international monetary trends and--looking at the matter in a global way--by intensified structural contradictions in the world economy which have had an unfavorable impact on economic development and trends in our country.

The weight of economic policy during the past year has been concentrated primarily on the consistent implementation of the policy of economic stabilization, on settling financial relations and on improving our country's balance of payment position. In this connection, it was important to insist that general and joint expenditure should grow more slowly than the social product.

However, in the past period the degree of implementation of the objectives and of the tasks agreed on by the Yugoslav social plan was different, and it is difficult to reach a general assessment regarding the overall degree of implementation of our socioeconomic development. The positive results in some sectors are all the more significant because they are being implemented in the complex conditions of international economic relations.

There is no doubt that in the present implementation of the medium term plan the attainment of positive results has been made possible by the powerful development of socialist self-management relations and through restructuring the economy and society in keeping with our constitution, law on associated labor and new solutions pertaining to our system. A satisfactory level of institutionalization and normative settlement of self-management and socioeconomic relations has been achieved. Although there were some delays and intensity was unequal, basic solutions pertaining to our system have been adopted, with the exception of the system law concerning social control of prices.

The intensive process of self-management settlement of relations in associated labor is continuing. The processes of pooling the labor and the resources on income foundations has begun, although thus far to an inadequate degree. Self-management settlement of relations and conduct in associated labor are increasingly acquiring new characteristics and qualities.

In 1978, a particularly intensive start was made on the application of new mechanisms of the economic system in the field of economic relations with foreign countries.

All this represents more favorable institutional and material conditions for a successful implementation of the socioeconomic development in 1978 and in the years ahead.

Turning to the period ahead of us, we must analyze the results we have attained, and especially the most important outstanding problems and their causes, in a much more comprehensive way, and we must verify the realistic value of conditions regarding development in the ensuing period.

In so doing, some basic requirements should not be put in question: To insure a stable dynamic development without vacillation, we must resolutely fight against inflation and against the growth of a balance of payments deficit outside the agreed framework. We must more efficiently resolve the structural problems of our economy to insure that they do not become an obstacle to the development of our country in the ensuing period and, basically, we must implement the plan within the totality of its substance of economic, social and society's objectives. Among the global conditions on which the longterm success of our action must be based are, without a doubt, the further consolidation of the political system of socialist self-management, the increasingly high level of practical implementation of the new economic system and of its mechanisms, and the increasingly complete and efficient functioning of the basis organizations of associated labor and of the system of their associations.

We are entering the new period with a number of topical tasks. Involved is the need to intensify those exports which make possible an optimal import of goods, as a direct factor of greater production dynamics, especially in industry and in the import of necessary equipment; we must make optimal use of domestic economic conditions which must be complemented with export demands in order to maintain a dynamic economic growth; we must maintain realistic, dynamic investments, which go hand in hand with an improved accumulative capability of the economy and greater rationalization of investments especially from the point of view of shortening construction deadlines and improving the overall profitability of investment outlay.

Among the essential conditions regarding our further development, we must also point out the positive influence which the fund for the further development of economically insufficiently developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and the general efforts of these sociopolitical communities have on the overall dynamic of our economy, with a view to stepping up their development as well as the overall development of our country.

This, of course, does not exhaust all prerequisites and factors, particularly regarding the directions for measures on economic policy which will be taken into consideration in evolving the policy of more rapid realization of socioeconomic development in 1979 and 1980, the final year of the medium term plan.

It is expected that in the course of 1978 the industrially developed countries will undertake certain measures so as to strengthen market conditions and economic growth and that the results of this will probably be felt at the end of this year and the beginning of 1979. Therefore in 1978, and possibly in 1979, no rapid change of the trends in the world economy can be expected.

This fact emphasizes the need for even greater obligations on and efforts of our party to increase exports and to balance trade exchange, even in the conditions of an unfavorable world market, in order to keep up optimal market conditions on the home market in 1979, by means of a more elastic and balanced approach, bearing in mind that the home market must not in any circumstances threaten the export drive. On the basis of the assumptions put forward and the general conditions, one can point for the time being to a number of basic aims and tasks of plan realization in this year and in 1979 and probably also in the final plan year of 1980. Among these I would stress the following in particular:

First, the stabilization of the dynamic of economic growth with the condition that the quality of growth reaches more complete expression, which means that the stress should be placed more on the qualitative element of growth and less on the quantitative elements; second, more rapid realization of structural changes; third, economic and social consolidation of the results of the policy of economic stabilization; fourth, strengthening of the means for expanding the material basis of labor in the economy; fifth, a dynamic growth in exports, primarily based on high labor productivity and greater organization in the field of economic relations with foreign countries; and sixth, more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the most rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Bearing in mind the totality of our appraisals, there is genuine room for the hope that in the coming period socioeconomic development will be approximately realized in accordance with the aims and tasks of Yugoslavia's social plan. Some areas have already achieved the averages envisioned for the whole 5-year period. This offers a basis for our further efforts toward the realization of the aims and tasks of the agreed upon socioeconomic development.

It must be borne in mind, however, that restricting factors may arise in the coming period in the form of serious difficulties in realizing the policy of the balance of payments, particularly in relation to the possibilities for export and guaranteeing of imports; in the form of stronger inflationary tendencies; and finally in the form of problems of insuring the corresponding proportions in the distribution of incomes and in assuring the necessary resources for investment.

At the same time, all this defines the directions of activity of economic policy in the coming period which, in addition to involvement on the further intensive and all-round development of socioeconomic relations, should orient and coordinate overall efforts in order to insure that the aforementioned restricting factors present no hindrance in their intensity to the total realization of the agreed upon socioeconomic development.

Djuranovic then stated that in the recent period we have exerted significant efforts and achieved important results in the realization and further development of the concept of all-people's defense, focusing on the building up and improvement of the armed forces and on the preparation of economic and social activity of the organs of sociopolitical communities to realize their functions in the system of all-people's defense.

The armed forces have been built up and improved in accordance with their place and role in the system of all-people's defense and with the development of our socialist self-managing society. The Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) has become stronger as the framework of the system of all-people's defense and the operative component of our armed forces.

The YPA represents an ideopolitically unified, modern, well-equipped and trained military force capable of accomplishing all tasks. Territorial defense as a function of the armed forces is also qualitatively better organized, essentially strengthened and adopted to our sociopolitical system. Positive results have been achieved also in the development of civil defense.

In the recent period we have successfully developed and modernized our military industry and thus created the conditions for the production of the biggest part of the arms and equipment needed by our armed forces. The involvement of our scientific potentials has made a considerable contribution to these results.

Peace and security are the prerequisites for overall successful economic and social development, for prosperity of the working man and citizen. Never forgetting this fact, and bearing in mind the complex international situation, including our country's position and our independent nonalined policy, we are faced with the task of further strengthening our defense organization and armed forces, which will guarantee our security, unhindered socialist self-managing social development and independent nonalined position in international relations.

We shall continue even more decisively our course of arming our armed forces, and primarily from our own production.

The overall positive trend in society in this period has had as a result the further strengthening of security and social self-protection. Thanks to the coordinated activity of all factors in society, and to the action of the security forces and organs, major successes have been achieved in the strengthening of the country's internal security. The activity of the league of communists and other organized social forces--particularly in realizing the decisions of the 10th congress, the constitution and the law on associated labor--has vitally diminished the conditions and scope for the activity of antisocialist and antiself-government forces.

It is well known, however, that certain forces abroad, as well as hostile individuals and groups inside the country who function mainly with reliance on foreign countries, do not shrink from activity calculated to undermine our constitutional order and to threaten the basic heritage of our revolution and our self-managing society. In this context, one must also bear in mind the increase in international terrorism and the truly possible links between various hostile groups and individuals in the country and abroad and various terrorists.

It is therefore necessary in the coming period that we should continue to exert efforts toward strengthening our security, Djuranovic stressed. We must take as our starting point in this the fact that the great majority of working people and citizens have shown an active attitude toward the struggle against all attempts to threaten the heritage of our revolution and self-managing socialist development. The development of socialist self-management and the democratization of political relations on that basis are, of course, the basic motive for the increasingly broader involvement and activization of working people and citizens in social self-protection, the conception of which has basically been completed in this period, and which is increasingly gaining in practice the dimensions of a constant and general social action.

Social consciousness and discipline in this area also are shown by increased vigilance and responsibility toward the protection of the constitutional order, people's security, social property and other values.

We must at the same time work on the further training of the security organs, that is, the organs of internal affairs as a whole, so that they may accomplish still more effectively the tasks which face them. We have in mind here the strengthening of cadres, modernization of the security service and of the internal affairs service as a whole, equipping it with modern technical means and installations, and making still broader application of scientific achievements in this sphere.

Continuing his speech to the SFRY assembly delegates, Djuranovic stressed that Yugoslavia's foreign policy activity in the recent period has been very dynamic and all-round. It has progressed as a token of the striving to realize the basic aims and tasks set by the SFRY assembly and the other leading bodies in the country, adopted at the 10th LCY Congress. We have concentrated on further strengthening and consolidating our country's independence and security, and making a contribution to the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in the world, to the peaceful settlement of topical international problems, to the development of equal international cooperation on the principle of active peaceful coexistence and construction of a new international political and economic order. These will be the basic directions of our foreign policy activity on the international level in the coming period, too.

For years our country has been developing and furthering bilateral relations with all countries of the world, regardless of differences or similarities in socioeconomic systems, on the basis of full respect for the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, equality, noninterference and mutual respect for individual paths of internal development and the peculiarities of each country's situation. These will be the starting principles of our foreign policy in the coming period also.

We pay special attention to the further development of all-round cooperation with the neighboring countries as a constant priority of our foreign policy. We made efforts to promote these relations even more and I think we can say that we are achieving success in this matter. At the same time, we tried to find solutions also for some open questions, primarily those relating to the domain of the status and of the rights of our national minorities--questions which exist in our relations with individual neighboring countries. In the future, too, we shall make constructive efforts to insure that national minorities are affirmed as an element linking the peoples and the states and contributing to the general development of goodneighborly relations and cooperation.

Yugoslavia's orientation to such objectives and directions of activity--for the policy of nonalinement--is lasting and irreplaceable; it stems from our revolution, from our internal development as a multinational self-management socialist community and from our international geopolitical position. Thanks to the consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement, our country has managed to establish very good relations and develop all-round friendly cooperation with practically all the countries in the world and has today a stable and firm international position.

I should like to stress in particular that all our successes on the foreign political as well as on the internal level are inseparably linked with the personality of Comrade Tito and his tireless activity. President Tito's personal contribution to the constant extension and promotion of bilateral relations between our country and all countries in his efforts to preserve peace in the world and to promote equal international cooperation, his constant endeavors to strengthen the unity and the action capability of the movement of the nonalined countries and their role in the solution of current international problems are of inestimable value.

We can state with satisfaction and pride that President Tito today enjoys indivisible and profound respect and great reputation throughout the world, while our country's stands are respected and heeded in the broad international community.

The international situation in which we operate is complex and fraught with numerous difficulties and dangers, warned the president of the Federal Executive Council. It is obvious that the path of the struggle of the peoples for freedom and emancipation is long and difficult, but it is historically inevitable. The world is changing and is coming up against increasingly great and more complex problems and tribulations. The destinies of 148 UN members has become inseparably interrelated, but differences and contradictions between them are growing at the same time. The international community, including the controllers of the most potent destructive power, has become conscious of the fact that a new world war would lead to general destruction and that relaxation of tension and consolidation of peace on the foundation of coexistence is the only alternative. However, it is obvious that the process of relaxation of international tension is lagging. Mistrust in the relations between the great powers is still present and inevitably this has an influence on the dealy or the postponement of the solution of the most important problems. Crises are not resolved and new focal points of crisis emerge. The armament race goes on and the gap between the developed and the developing countries continues to widen.

Nonalined countries are exposed to intensified pressure and various attempts to weaken and even to destroy their unity and ability to act. To achieve this, old disagreements among individual nonalined countries are exploited and there is outside encouragement to start new conflicts. We believe that this can have dangerous consequences, not only on the unity and action capability of nonalined countries, but--because of the interference of outside factors--on world peace and security as well.

We must do everything to preserve the unity and solidarity of nonalined countries and to strengthen the movement as an independent and irreplaceable factor in international relations. In fact, work is to be done on the acceptance of the decisions of the fifth nonalined countries' summit in Colombo at which the movement acquired full affirmation. In this sense, maximum use has to be made of the forthcoming meetings of nonalined countries, especially the conference of the foreign ministers of nonalined countries which will be held at the end of this July in our capital city, and which no doubt will be of great importance to the preparation for the sixth nonalined summit in 1979 in Havana. Our country will do everything to insure that these meetings are channelled as much as possible into the preservation and further consolidation of the unity and of the ability to act by the nonalined movement on the platform adopted in Colombo.

We shall continue to work to overcome the delays in detente and to insure that detente becomes a lasting process, extends to all regions of the world and covers all major international problems. Despite its limited results, the Belgrade CSCE meeting confirmed that the relaxation of tension has no alternative. The decision on the continuity of all-European consultations shows that this path is inevitable to preserve peace, security and equal cooperation of sovereign European states. The inclusion of the Mediterranean into the process of European detente and consultations is particularly important to Yugoslavia, as a Mediterranean country, especially since we are convinced that European security is indissolubly linked with peace and security in the Mediterranean.

Particularly major steps await us in connection with the stemming of the armament race, which is one of the most serious international problems and a source of mistrust and suspicion and of a very direct threat indeed to world peace and security.

This is why, together with other nonalined and developing countries and other states, we shall do everything to ensure that a specialized session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament be as successful as possible and that other countries may assume a positive and a more realistic stance for the sake of resolving this vital question of our international community. Our country will also continue to strive for the solution of existing focal points of crisis on the principles which are very well known to the international community at large. It will continue with its comprehensive moral support and material assistance to national liberation movements of the peoples in southern Africa and will go on working resolutely for the final liquidation of colonialism, racialism and apartheid and for the acquisition of independence by the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

During the past period our country involved itself comprehensively in the establishment of a new international economic system. Together with other nonalined and developing countries we will continue to do everything to devise ways and means to resolve the existing world economic problems, proceeding from the conviction that the establishment of a new international economic system is, objectively speaking, also in the interest of industrially developed countries because only in this way can an accelerated development of the developing countries--and also a most stable and more coordinated development of the world economy as a whole--be insured.

In keeping with our foreign policy principles and the interests of our economy, we must continue to aspire to the promotion of an all-round, balanced and stable economic cooperation with all the countries and regions in the world. In this connection we must orient ourselves in an even more comprehensive way to promotion of relations with nonalined and other developing countries. We should strive to insure that the further development of economic relations with socialist countries is based more and more both on present-day and long term forms of cooperation. Successful conclusion of negotiations with the EEC member-countries, which are important partners, would represent a condition opening up fresh possibilities of extending our economic cooperation, stressed Djuranovic.

As you see, we are confronted by major tasks and obligations on the international plane too. It is not only the organs of the federation which will take part in their fulfillment for, as was true during the preceding period, an increasing role will be played by the republics and autonomous provinces, sociopolitical organizations, associated labor and, of course, the bodies of this assembly and the assembly as a whole which--I should particularly like to stress this--has made an essential contribution to the success of our overall international activity as a result of its intensive cooperation with parliaments of other countries.

Veselin Djuranovic then spoke of the role and position of the Federal Executive Council. As the executive organ of the SFRY assembly, within the framework of the rights and duties of the federation as fixed by the constitution, the Federal Executive Council is responsible to the assembly for the situation in all spheres of social life, for policy implementation and for the carrying out of federal laws and other regulations. With such an important role and such responsible and complex tasks in our society--in the system of federal organization and in the overall political system--the Federal Executive Council and the federal administrative organs undoubtedly form one of the vital parts of our self-managing socialist society. The law on the basis of the system of state administration passed by the SFRY assembly of the previous convocation defined more precisely the constitutional position, the character and role of the executive and administrative organs in the unified system of political power, and in particular the constitutional position and role of the Federal Executive Council and the federal administration organs.

The law on the organization and sphere of activity of the federal administration organs and federal organizations, which was also passed by the assembly of the previous convocation, guarantees, as does the council's operating procedure, the realization and practical application of the new system of state administration.

The organizational and other conditions are therefore created accordingly, for the further socialization of the administration, for democratization of relations and for an increasingly broad opening up to recognized socialist factors, as well as for the realization of the constitutional role of the republics and autonomous provinces in the decisionmaking process in the federation. The special conditions are thereby also created to enable the Federal Executive Council and the federal administration organs to carry out even more rapidly those functions established by the constitution, to insure a higher degree of efficiency and responsibility in work, to advance methods and coordination of work, and to allow greater concentration of linked affairs. And by all these means the conditions are created for the greater authority of the council and the federal administration organs in accomplishing all the tasks and affairs entrusted to them by society.

The adaptation of the system of organization and the methods of work of the council and the federal administration organs to the new constitutional basis is truly our constant and long term task, the realization of which is to a considerable degree determined by sociopolitical conditions and real possibilities.

Conscious of the fact that the development achieved in socioeconomic and political relations have essentially altered the conditions in which the council and federal administration organs must function at the present time, we have accomplished the necessary coordination of organization and method of work of these organs for work in these new conditions.

With regard to this, the prime and constant activity in the coming mandate period should be an organized, continued action to befit the system of organization and the method of work of the council and the federal administration organs to carry out the functions set by the constitution and the new laws. In this we need the help and support of all social subjects, primarily the delegate assembly, Djuranovic said. The focus of the overall activity of the council and the federal administration organs in the coming period must be the further progress of cooperation and agreementmaking, both with sociopolitical organizations and other organized socialist forces, and with the executive council and administration organs of the republics and autonomous provinces, for this is an essential condition for the council's work on the new constitutional basis--its openness to the influence of the overall self-managing social structure.

This also presupposes increasingly wide cooperation and links between the council and self-managing communities and scientific and professional organizations.

The democratic influence of organized forces of society will be insured and developed to an even further degree in the coming mandate period by the formation of social councils in federal administration organs both through constant consultations on joint coordination bodies and all other forms of work linking. The Federal Executive Council has the special task of making its bodies and organs more open to the initiatives coming from associated labor, as well as of developing mechanisms for the obligatory review of initiatives and proposals and for passing decisions on these in good time and by means of democratic procedure. It is clear that this is the only way that the Federal Executive Council and the federal administration organs can increasingly act as a function of associated labor and of the overall social structure, thus becoming an integral part of them.

The task of furthering and developing all forms of cooperation and agreement making with the competent organs of the republic and autonomous provinces is a particularly important one. In the recent period, increasingly forceful and meaningful new relations have developed in the federation based on the new method of decisionmaking in the federation on all questions of mutual interest. The principles established by the constitution and means of decisionmaking in the federation have found increasingly great expression and application in these relations through various forms and mechanisms of cooperation and agreement making; these have increasingly been relations of cooperation, mutual confidence and understanding, respect for particular needs and interests as well as of affirmation of mutual interests in the development of our society as a whole.

This is, of course, the first significant step, and major tasks face the Federal Executive Council and the federal administration organs in this respect in the coming period. First, it is essential to strengthen and enrich the content of the existing mechanism for agreement making in republics and provinces, which has successfully passed the test. It is also necessary to develop new meaningful forms of work-linking and create conditions which will give birth to joint, general and more longterm interest through the confrontation of a multitude of self-managing interests. It is necessary to actively involve sociopolitical organizations and to build up the methods of their activity in the process of social agreementmaking and self-managing contract making, so that they may be able to react in good time to negative social phenomena and to struggle for longterm strategic orientations. The influence and presence of sociopolitical organizations and the public in agreementmaking are at the same time the guarantee of greater efficiency and responsibility of the bearers and participants in this process. Relations between the Federal Executive Council and the delegate assembly, which form parts of the unified mechanism of political power, have developed harmoniously in the recent period of work of the first delegate Assembly and have confirmed by their positive results the delegate system of decisionmaking.

In this period, in addition to the accomplishment of significant and responsible tasks, the gradual adaptation has been achieved of the organization and method of work of the council and the assembly to the new delegate assembly system. It is, however, clear that in the period which has elapsed there were a large number of mistakes and inconsistencies, primarily in that the delegate assembly was not always involved in good time in the process of preparation and formation of proposals and so was not always prepared to make decisions on these proposals effectively and with complete responsibility.

The Federal Executive Council, as the executive organ of the SFRY Assembly, is in a position to carry out its functions only when it is oriented toward the assembly and delegate system as a whole, when it relies on the assembly and its political force and when it functions through the assembly. Through the proposed changes in the organization and method of work of the council and the federal administration organs, relations with the assembly should increasingly acquire a working character and should develop into a permanent relation of cooperation.

The council's priority task in relation to the assembly is that it should act increasingly as an executive organ, that it should monitor and guarantee, in realizing its executive function, the practical implementation of the assembly's established policy and adopted regulations and should answer for the conditions in all spheres of social life.

It is therefore the duty of the council and the federal administration organs to keep the assembly constantly informed about their work, about phenomena in society, about initiatives and actions set in motion thus creating conditions whereby the assembly may exert political control over the work of the council as its executive organ--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said at the end of his speech.

CORRESPONDENT IN LUANDA REPORTS ON ZAIRIAN SITUATION

AU162131Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 May 78 AU

[Petar Popovic, POLITIKA correspondent, report from Luanda--recorded]

[Text] We have just received a report on events in Zaire from POLITIKA corespondent Petar Popovic from the capital of Angola, Luanda:

The first report on the clashes in Zaire was received here the night before last and it was accompanied by Kinshasha's accusation that 4,000 rebels had started from here, Angola, and entered the southeastern province of Zaire via Zambian territory. As it was reported this morning, Mobuto's forces intervened successfully yesterday, repulsing attacks which allegedly had spread to Mutshatsha, a communications center 100 kilometers west of Kolwezi.

Kinshasa's accusations--their radio continues to assert that the rebels have the support of Cuban military instructors--were answered only last night with an official statement by the Defense Ministry signed personally by (?Henrique Carreira). The statement says that (?the places of clashes) are not on the Angolan border and that Luanda has no connection with the internal uprising of the people of (?Shaba).

It is learned from foreign sources that Mobuto requested urgent aid from France, Belgium and Morocco, whose soldiers intervened in Shaba last year, too. There have been no reports on replies to the request except for the Belgian statement that it is not prepared to send its troops to Shaba but that it will evacuate its citizens from Kolwezi on time.

These events cannot be isolated from the mesh of disturbances to which this part of Africa is exposed. Pretoria has already begun its campaign against Angola, asserting that the South African aggression in the south of this country was in the nature of defense against communist danger and the influence of Cuba and the Soviet Union in Africa.

CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH DENMARK SIGNED

LD122147Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 12 May 78 LD

[Text] Copenhagen, May 12 (TANJUG)--A programme for cultural and educational cooperation between Yugoslavia and Denmark from 1978 to 1981 has been signed in Copenhagen.

The programme provides for intensified cooperation in education and culture. Also provided for is the exchange of scholarships for graduate work and participation in language and literature seminars as well as direct cooperation between Yugoslav and Danish universities. Moreover, weeks of Yugoslav and Danish culture will also be organized in the next three year period. A Danish film review is scheduled to be held in Yugoslavia in September this year and a Yugoslav film review in Denmark within the next three years.

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